The Waterford Mail.

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.

In *Blackwood's Magazine* for September there is an elaborate article on the influence of the press, which, if we are not very much mistaken, is from the pen of the Rev. George Croly. The object of the article is to show, that as there are more poor people than Lords—and publishers of newspapers, like other vendors, must be anxious to please their customers—they will advocate opinions acceptable to the mass of the people rather than to Lords. "A great Conservative nobleman (he says) takes in, perhaps, three or four daily papers, and that is the whole encouragement which his £100,000 a-year gives to the Conservative journals. Sir Walter Scott took in one, and that was the limit to his influence over the daily press. Ten Radicals, subscribing together, take in as many as the Great nobleman, and five times as many as the Great Unknown; that is, ten persons on the democratic side, whose united income is probably not £500 a year, neutralize one Conservative, whose income is two hundred times as great as all theirs put together, and exceed four-fold that of the greatest genius in modern times." As opinion governs the world, and newspapers inspire the people with opinions unfavourable to the Conservatives, it becomes necessary that the Conservatives should devise means for influencing the press. A *Vauban of the Press* is wanted, who shall devise the means of organising the powers of thought in an effective and systematic manner in defence of the Conservatives. Without money, however, there can be no VAUBANS, and no Conservative fortresses. "During the war (he says) each of the two services, military and naval, in Great Britain, cost fifteen millions annually; why, a hundredth part of that sum judiciously applied would buy up the whole press of London, and turn the great majority of the national talent into the defence of order and justice;" *i. e.*, into the defence of the Conservatives. "Numbers now retain the great majority of the pleaders on the side of democracy; by a skilful direction of the weight of property, the balance might soon be cast the other way."

There seems some little flaw here. It is possible to buy up all the journals, no doubt; but it is not possible to buy up the readers also; and newspapers would start up to supply the place of those sold to the Conservatives. The writer has here a hit at the *Times*. "The extraordinary and unblushing effrontery with which many of the leading democratic journals of the country abandon their principles, and veer about with all the almost daily fluctuations and caprice of public opinion, sufficiently demonstrates that its conductors for the most part consider it merely as a trade, and would be perfectly willing, for an adequate consideration, to turn it to any other purposes which might present a more inviting aspect." But it might not be safe for every newspaper to imitate the *Times*. After all, the great desideratum, namely, to obtain readers for conservative journals, remains to be discovered.

Mr. Croly, or whoever is the writer, has some strange notions. "The advocates of education (he says), overlooking all the dictates of experience, deaf to all the revelations of religion, insensible to all the conclusions of reason, uniformly asserted that to make the human mind virtuous it was sufficient to render it enlightened; and that if the people were only taught to read, there could be no doubt that they would select only what would improve and elevate their minds. But the inherent depravity of our nature has speedily shown itself amidst these dreams of political enthusiasts." Delighting only in evil, men are only pleased to receive encouragement to do evil from newspapers. Hence newspapers have an interest in corrupting the people. This is proving a little too much. How does it happen that both in this country and America the most acceptable preachers are they who inculcate a self-denial approaching to asceticism? How does it happen that the press of this country is much less licentious than it was twenty or thirty years ago?

The writer is quite mistaken in supposing that the great bulk of the labour of the manufacturer is made for the higher ranks. "In every other department," he says, "wealth can counterbalance, and more than counterbalance the influence of numbers; but in determining the character of the daily or periodical press it has no such power. The great bulk of the labour of the manufacturer is made for the higher ranks." We refer him to Mr. M'Culloch's Dictionary of Commerce, or some other book of authority, which will show him that in all the great manufactures of cotton, woollen, linen, iron, &c. the bulk of them is for the great mass of the people.—*Morning Chronicle.*

LAW APPOINTMENTS.

Nothing definite has, we believe, been yet agreed upon, nor is it likely that there will, until the meeting between Lord Duncannon and Mr. O'Connell at Darrynane, whither, we perceive by the *Limerick Chronicle*, his Lordship is going on a visit in a few days. It is rumoured that the Secretary means to propose a compromise with the leader, and that in the event of his succeeding, the matter will stand thus—

Mr. Crampton, the Solicitor-General, to be promoted to the Bench, and Mr. Richard Green, who has never been a politician, and against whom no professional objection could be raised, to be advanced to the Situation of Solicitor-General. This arrangement would be in furtherance of the old system—that of giving a triumph to neither party.

Mr. Blackburne, it is said, would not, or could not, act with Mr. Perrin; and, besides this, the latter gentleman would necessarily have to vacate his seat on his acceptance of office, and we believe it is admitted upon all hands, and by none more freely than himself, that he would not have the most remote chance of being re-elected for Monaghan in the event of a new appeal to the constituency.

One thing is quite certain, and that is—that poor Lord Wellesley will not have a voice in the nomination, nor be permitted to exercise a veto, in the appointment.—*Evening Mail.*

A Roman Catholic chapel, capable of containing nearly five hundred persons, has been erected at Sutton Coldfield, and is rapidly approaching completion. There are not, we are informed, at present, six persons in the town who are professors of this religion.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

The gentlemen in the Tithe department of the Chief Secretary's Office presented, this forenoon (Thursday), a very handsome Silver Vase, value £50, to Mr. George Hatchell, under whom they have acted since the opening of the department. The taste displayed in the workmanship of the Cup was highly creditable to Alderman West's establishment, where it was manufactured.—*Evening Packet.*

MR. TELFORD, CIVIL ENGINEER.

We announce with feelings of deep regret, the death of this eminent and excellent individual, which took place at five o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon, at his house in Abingdon-street. Mr. Telford was in the 79th year of his age. The immediate cause of his death was a repetition of severe bilious attacks, to which he had for some years been subject. He was a native of Langholm, in Dumfriesshire, which he left at an early age. His gradual rise from the stonemasons' and builders' yard to the top of his profession in his own country, or, we believe, we may say in the world, is to be ascribed, not more to his genius, his consummate ability, and persevering industry, than to his plain, honest, straightforward dealing, and the integrity and candour which marked his character throughout life.

Mr. Telford had been for some time past by degrees retiring from professional business, to enable him the better "to adjust his mantle." He has of late chiefly employed his time in writing a detailed account of the principal works which he planned, and lived to see executed; and it is a singular and fortunate circumstance, that the corrected manuscript of this work was only completed by his clerk, under his direction, two or three days ago. His works are so numerous all over the island, that there is hardly a county in England, Wales, or Scotland, in which they may not be pointed out. The Menai and Conway Bridges, the Caledonian Canal, the St. Katherine's Docks, the Holyhead Roads and Bridges, the Chirke, and Ponteysulte Aqueducts, the Canals in Salop, and great works in that county, of which he was Surveyor, for more than half a century, are some of the traits of his genius which occur to us, and which will immortalise the name of Thomas Telford.

We have access to know that he was inclined to set a higher value on the success which has attended his exertions for improving the great communications from London to Holyhead, the alterations of the line of road, its smoothness, and the excellence of the bridges, than on the success of any other work he executed; but it seems difficult to draw a line of distinction with anything like nicety of discrimination, as to the degree of credit to which an engineer is entitled for ingenuity to plan, and the ability to execute, magnificent and puzzling improvements on the public communications of a great country. The Menai Bridge will probably be regarded by the public as the most imperishable monument of Mr. Telford's fame. This bridge, over the Bangor-ferry, connecting the counties of Carnarvon and Anglesey, partly of stone, and partly of iron, on the suspension principle, consists of seven stone arches, exceeding in magnitude every work of the kind in the world. They connect the land with the two main piers, which rise fifty-three feet above the level of the road, over the top of which the chains are suspended, each chain being 1,714 feet from the fastenings in the rocks. The first three-masted vessel passed under the bridge in 1826. Her topmasts were nearly as high as a frigate; but they cleared twelve feet and a half below the centre of the roadway. The suspending power of the chains was calculated at 2,016 tons. The total weight of each chain, 121 tons.

The Caledonian Canal is another of Mr. Telford's splendid works, in constructing every part of which, though prodigious difficulties were to be surmounted, he was successful. But the individuals in high station now travelling in the most remote part of the island from Inverness to Dunrobin Castle, or from thence to Thurso, the most distant town in the north of Scotland, will there, if we are not mistaken, find proofs of the exertion of Mr. Telford's professional talent, equal to any that appear in any other quarter of Britain. The road from Inverness to the County of Sutherland, and through Caithness, made not only as far as respects its construction, but its direction, under Mr. Telford's orders, is superior in point of line and smoothness, to any part of the road of equal continuous length between London and Inverness. This is a remarkable fact, which, from the great difficulties he had to overcome in passing through a rugged, hilly, and mountainous district, incontrovertibly establishes his great skill in the engineering department, as well as in the construction of great public communications.

These great and useful works do not however, more entitle the name of Telford to the gratitude of his country, than his sterling worth in private life. His easiness of access, and the playfulness of his disposition, even to the close of life, endear his memory to many private friends.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—On Thursday evening last, as the Cork mail-coach was, on its return, passing down Irishtown, a fine child about two years of age, being crossing the street, and a shout having been raised for the purpose of warning it of its danger, made an effort to return, but haplessly came in contact with the off wheeler. A scream of horror simultaneously issued from the by-standers, when the driver instantly pulled up, and with a dexterity seldom equalled, stayed the coach at the instant the forewheel had been about to pass over the neck of the little innocent, which was then released from its perilous situation—and, wonderful to say, without having suffered a serious injury.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

MONUMENT TO SIR WALTER SCOTT.—We are informed that subscriptions in aid of the above object have been received from Calcutta, amounting to £493 0s 8d, and also that £134 18s 2d has been sent from Bombay for the same purpose.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

ELECTIONEERING IN THE AMERICAN BACK WOODS.—When I set out electioneering, I was prepared to put every man on as good footing when I left him as I found him on. I had a large buckskin hunting-shirt made, with a couple of pockets holding about a peck each; in one I carried a great big twist of tobacco, and in the other my bottle of liquor; for I knowed that when I met a man and offered him a dram, he would throw out his quid of tobacco to take one, and after he had gotten his horn, I would out with my twist and give him another chaw. And in this way he was not worse off than when I found him; and I was sure to leave him in a first-rate good humour.—*Memoirs of Col. David Crockett.*

KILKENNY.—At a meeting of the Corporation on Thursday last, Patrick Watters, Esq., was unanimously elected Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace of the City of Kilkenny, vacant by the resignation of his father John Watters, Esq., who for so long a period filled those offices with signal credit and ability.—*Moderator.*

Twenty-one male convicts were transmitted from our County Prison, on Monday last, to the Hulk, *Surprise*, at Cove, under sentence of transportation, for various periods. They were escorted by a a troop of the 7th Dragoons, stationed in this garrison. On Thursday last, twelve male convicts passed through Cashel, en route from the Queen's County Jail to the Hulk at Cove, escorted by a strong party of the 5th Regiment.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

Accounts from Quebec and Montreal represent the cholera as rapidly on the decline in these places.

MR. GALE'S WORK ON IRISH CORPORATIONS.

There is a copious appendix attached to the work, in which there is a rare collection of documentary curiosities, many of them now for the first time submitted to the eye of the general reader. Amongst the rest, is an Irish Poor Law Bill, of the date of 1641, which actually obtained the royal assent in England, and was only prevented from passing into law by the omission of some formality in Dublin, occasioned by the rebellion of that period. This bill was one "for the reliefe of poore orphants, and such lame, olde, blinde, and impotent persons as are poore, and not able to worke, and for the punishment of rogues, vagabonds, sturdy beggars and idlers, and setting them to worke." It enabled the householders of every parish to appoint annually overseers of the poor, and it was, generally speaking, that sort of measure which, after the lapse of nearly two centuries, the advocates of a legal provision for the poor think indispensable to the tranquility and advancement of Ireland.

Another curiosity is a writ of election issued by Cromwell for the county of Dublin, commanding the Sheriff to return a Member for a Parliament *to be held in Westminster*. The return to this writ is also given, and it is couched in these words—

"This indenture, made the 3d day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1654, at Dublin, in the countie of Dublin, betweene Richard Tighe, Esq., Sheriffe of the countie aforesaid, of the one part, and Sir Hardress Waller, of Tallagh, Knight, Theophelus Jones, Esq., Daniell Hutchinson, of Newtowne, Esq., Dudley Loftus, of Rafarnam, Esq., Thomas Hooke, of Kilsaghan, Esq., Charles Forster, of Clonsogh, Esq., Raphell Hunt, Esq., Ralph Wallis, of Portrane, Esq., William Cliff, of Castlenock, Esq., Petter Wibrant, of Terrelstowne, Esq., Robert Persival, of Finglass, Esq., Robert Kennedy, of ——, Esq., and divers other persons qualified and capable to elect members to serve in parliament for counties, as is prescribed in the government of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, witnesseth that proclamation haveing beene made in every markett towne in the countie aforesaid, within tenn dayes after the receite of a certain writt of the Lord Protector, to the aforesaid sheriffe directed, and to one parte of these indentures annexed, for the electing of one knight, a fitt and discreete person of the countie aforesaid, for the parliament of the said Lord Protector, in the writt aforesaid specified to be chosen, and to be at the parliament of the said Lord Protector, at Westminster, in the countie of Middlesex, the 3d daye of September next to be held; the aforesayde Sir Harddress Waller, of Tallagh, Knight, Theophelus Jones, Daniell Hutchinson, Dudley Loftus, Thomas Hooke, Charles Forster, Raphell Hunt, Ralph Wallis, William Cliff, Petter Wybrant, Robert Persivall, and Robert Kennedy, and divers other persons of the countie aforesayde, who were present at such election, freelie and indifferentlie have chosen one knight, girt with a sword, that is to say Collonell Johne Hewson, of Lutterelstowne, Esq., to be in the parliament aforesayde, as in the sayde writt is mentioned, who, for himselfe, as also for the people of the countie aforesayde, have full and sufficient power to doe and consent unto those things which in the aforesayde parliament shall then and there, by common consent and councill happen to be ordained. Provided, and it is hereby declared, that the person so chosen shall not have power to alter the government as it is nowe settled in one single person and a parliament. In witnesse whereof, as well the seale of office of the said sheriffe, as alsoe, the seales of the electors aforesayde, the daye, yeare, and place abovesayde, to these indentures are put and affixed."

We copy the following interesting particulars from the same work:—Many of the wisest and most beneficial arrangements in British judicature were created by that direct, simple, and unsophisticated feeling which prevailed in former times. In the early periods of our history common sense had not yielded to sophistry, men faced to men, thought, felt, spoke, and acted according to the plain and obvious dictates of reason; they never by cant or quibble aimed to make that appear just which common sense and fact proved to be otherwise. No, it was reserved for modern statutes and modern decisions to controvert reason, and to compel a belief that what was morally wrong could be legally and politically right. It was with such direct and honest feeling the common law provided that an alien or foreigner happening to be put on trial should not be left to the sole mercy of those who might have adverse prejudices, but could have no community of feeling with him, and therefore directed that half his jury should be composed of aliens or foreigners. The same principle of law was also carefully observed in Ireland whenever questions arose between the new settlers and the natives, or points were to be decided which might ultimately affect some of their rights. Thus, in the parliamentary reports is printed at length a trial which took place in the year 1200, about the estates of the see of Limerick, and in that trial we find that as the verdict might possibly concern all, so the jury was selected from twelve Englishmen, twelve Ostmen, and twelve Irishmen. In the same way, when the bounds of the lands assigned for the city and corporation of Waterford and other places in Ireland were to be perambulated and ascertained, King Henry the Second ordered by precept that it should be done by a jury composed equally of persons *living within* the city, and an equal number of persons *living without*, as appears by the words of the charters of Waterford and other places. It has been already elsewhere shown that amongst the earliest immunities granted to corporate towns, was that of trying and adjudicating all questions about their internal affairs arising amongst them, by *juries of themselves*; the frequency with which this privilege was sought and granted shows the value attaching to it; and in the fourteenth century the crown, when confirming this privilege by charters (as it did in so many instances), adopted the same common-sense principle on its own behalf, and therefore granted that externs should not be impannelled on juries with the inhabitants for trial of their own internal affairs, 'unless (says the king) *the matter concerns us or our heirs, or the commonalty* of the same place.' Such was the long established rule which governed this subject heretofore, and it breathes the very spirit of honesty. However, the peculiar circumstances of the country led to an alteration, and the seventeenth century in Ireland, aided by James the First, by the tyrant Strafford, the traitorous Orrery, and the venal Ormond, ushered in a new system as to the formation of juries. The penal laws followed, and it would have ameliorated the exclusive jury system already working in corporate towns, if the penal code had declared the Catholics and Dissenters to be aliens in point of law as they were in truth and fact, that so they might have alien juries. But no, the penal code was contrived, as its framers always declared, to divest the unfortunate natives of all civil and religious rights, and by *gavel* and *discovery* laws to tear from them whatever portion of estates they secured by their swords honourably and bravely at Limerick. For this purpose statutes were soon passed which excluded them from juries, and, the penal code then getting full play, the remnants of their estates was torn from them [illegible]. A rapid glance only, it may be observed, has been given at this extraordinary revolution for obvious reasons; and here it will merely be added that many general amendments of this remarkable state of things were promised or intended in the year 1798, and long subsequently.

RATE OF WAGES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

(FROM HINTS RELATING TO EMIGRANTS.)

Boat-builders, 6s per day; a few may at present find employment. Brick-makers, 8s to 10s per thousand; ditto, ditto, ditto. Bricklayers, 5s to 7s per day; ditto, ditto, ditto. Blacksmiths, 24s to 40s per week. May always find employment.

Chair-makers, 5s to 7s per day; in demand. Carpenters, 5s to 7s per day; ditto, ditto, in demand. Caulkers, 7s to 8s per day; ditto, ditto, in demand. Coopers, 5s to 7s per day; no certain employment. Compositors, at London prices; a few might find employment. Cabinet-makers, 5s to 7s per day; good workmen find ready employment. Cooks, 4s to 6s per week, with rations; nearly every establishment employs them.

Dairy-women, £10 to £12 per annum, with lodging and rations; in extensive demand.

Engineers, £2 per week and rations; twenty-six in the colony (June, 1833), and only eight in actual employment as engineers.

Fencers and field labourers, 4s to 5s per week, with lodging and rations; all kinds of field labourers, if steady, may better their condition in life.

Glaziers, 4s to 6s per day; in demand.

Harness-makers, 4s to 5s per day; principally supplied by importation.

Joiners 5s to 6s per day; good workmen in great demand. Iron-founders; good opening for one of capital and skill.

Locksmiths; a few good general workmen wanted.

Millwrights, 6s to 7s per day; but few wanted. Milkmen; all kinds of husbandry in demand.

Nailors, 5s to 6s per day; steady good workmen may earn more.

Painters (house), 4s to 4s 6d per day; more here than wanted. Painters (artists); no encouragement for them. Parchment-makers; good opening for a parchment manufacturer, sheep-skins are only from 1d to 2d each. Potters; plenty of excellent clay; an opening for the establishment of a pottery. Plasterers, 5s to 6s per day. Ploughmen, £10 to £12 per annum, with lodgings and rations; all agricultural labourers, shepherds, sheep-shearers, &c. may be so rated. Printers and pressmen, 25s to 35s per week; a few wanted.

Quarrymen, 3s 6d to 5s per day.

Saddlers, 4s to 5s per day; chiefly supplied by importation. Shoemakers, 5s to 7s per day; in great demand, some can earn 10s per day. Sawyers, 6s per hundred feet. Shipwrights, 6s to 7s per day. Stonemasons, Stonecutters, and Stonesetters, 4s 6d to 6s 8d per day; much in demand.

Vinedressers, £10 to £40 per annum, with huts and rations; Gardeners always in demand; the vine begins to be extensively cultivated.

Upholsterers, 5s to 7s per day; a good opening as an Upholsterer for a person of taste and capital.

Wheelwrights, 5s to 6s per day; in the country they have from £15 to £20 per annum, with hut and rations.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF MR. WESLEY.

(FROM THE WESLEYAN METHODIST MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER.)

TO MR. WILLIAM PERCIVAL, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Dear Billy—You cannot be too watchful against evil speaking, or too zealous for the poor church of England. I commend sister Percival for having her child baptized there, and for returning public thanks. By all means go to church as often as you can, and exhort all Methodists so to do. They that are enemies to the church are enemies *to me*. I am a friend to it, and ever was. By our reading prayers we prevent our people's contracting an hatred for forms of prayers; which would naturally be the case, if we always prayed extempore. I am, with love, to S. Percival, dear Billy, your affectionate brother,

J. WESLEY.

London, Feb. 17, 1787.

At a meeting in support of the new Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland at Omagh, this week, fully 1000 shares were subscribed for on the spot.

We learn from Pettigo, that summonses have been served on twenty-five persons, for perambulating that town with music, on the night of the 11th of August last, in commemoration of the relief of Derry.—*Ballyshannon Herald.*

TALMA.—The proprietor of one of the provincial theatres in France, to repair the beggarly account of empty boxes, announced the arrival of "*Talma*, the great Talma, the Roscius of the French stage, for that night only." It so happened that Talma himself arrived at the town on the very day. Seeing his name announced in the play-bills for the part of *Mahomet*, he debated with himself whether he should send for the director of the theatre, and reproach him with the imposition he was about to practise on the public. On reflection, he considered it better to go to the theatre and see from the boxes himself perform on the stage. He found, as might be expected, that his representative was a miserable actor, but bore a strong personal resemblance to him. Talma could not bear to see the part and himself murdered, and getting round to the green-room made himself known to *Mahomet*, who was thunderstruck; the manager appeared, and Talma very good-naturedly told him to be under no alarm, for the actor had only to unrobe and he would take his place. The delight of the manager and all the actors can easily be conceived. Talma himself appeared and went through the remainder of the play, electrifying by his astonishing powers the audience, which was surprised to see how he improved as he went on, for, in order that the transition might not be too abrupt, Talma commenced by imitating the voice and manner of the pseudo-Roscius.

DON MIGUEL.—The personal appearance of Don Miguel is strikingly prepossessing. He is rather below the middle height, powerfully yet elegantly formed; his complexion is of the darkest hue; his eyes are expressive, with somewhat of fierceness in their glance. In accordance with the fashion of his adherents, he wore a beard shaped like those depicted by Vandyke. So captivating were his manners and conversation, that few who came within the sphere of their influence could resist the singular fascination of his address, which won all around him to attachment. This his friends sufficiently proved in their desperate fidelity to his cause, even to the last hour of his reign. I have conversed with many, I believe with nearly all, of the foreign officers upon the subject, and I never heard other than expressions of enthusiastic feeling when speaking of the exiled Prince. Unmatched in the athletic exercises and field sports of the country—the boldest horseman of the day—the Prince had a gaiety of spirit, an urbanity of temper, and a kindness of heart, that rendered his society in the highest degree attractive to the proud and spirited nobles of his suite. He, moreover, possessed that happy facility of exciting the respect due to his rank, while he appeared to all with whom he conversed, perfectly at ease and free from the slightest shadow of restraint. Don Miguel was the idol of his soldiery. The occasional daring, but rash exposure of himself to imminent danger, rendered the announcement of his presence amongst them at any time a signal of prolonged and deafening welcome. He always shared whatever privation the soldier suffered. No wounded or sick, upon any occasion, could pass without experiencing his kindness.—*United Service Journal.*

LOSS OF THE CAMELEON.

She lies about the same spot where she went down, almost immediately opposite the yard where she was built, in about 11 or 12 fathoms water, at the distance of two miles from the shore, where a buoy has been put down with a small Dutch flag floating above high water mark, to denote that there is danger in going near the spot. Boats are continually going round her, but not a body out of the number drowned has yet floated up, and the weather has been too rough to attempt to weigh her, even if the lighters were here. On the morning the accident occurred, the frigate's people had been reefing the mainsail, after coming from Dungeness, and had all gone to rest except four or five. The chief mate of the cutter having caught sight of the frigate, and seeing that the sails would not fill, ran below to ask the commander what he should do, when, before he could obtain an answer, the frigate struck her on her starboard side, and after making one lurch she went down like a stone. It is not true, as some of the papers have stated, that the cutter was cut in two, or that the Lieutenant in command of the frigate was arrested and taken to the Admiral in the Downs, as in fact there does not happen to be any Admiral. The people saved were sent to the inspecting commander of the Custom-house service, to be examined on the affair, and there is little doubt that when the bodies are found a strict investigation will take place before the Coroner. It is not a little remarkable, that the *Cameleon* was in danger of being lost on the day she was launched (Sunday); for being so extremely buoyant, and it coming on to blow hard, two or three great boats went out and took her in tow, and carried her to Ramsgate, for which they were paid £50.—*Kentish Gazette.*

DEAL, SEPT. 1.—Two seamen and two boys, the survivors of the ill-fated *Cameleon* revenue cutter, who was run down off Dover by his Majesty's ship *Castor* were this morning put on board his Majesty's sloop *Columbine* for a passage to Plymouth, where it is understood that a Court-martial is to be assembled touching the loss of that cutter.

THE PRICE OF TEA IN DUBLIN!—A few days since a gentleman was about to travel down in one of the mail coaches in company with two ladies, and, arriving at the coach-office, about half an hour before the time of starting, he brought the ladies into a hotel, and ordered tea for them. Just as the coach was going off, he called for the bill, which was in words and figures as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Hotel, one night!	0	11	8
Tea for two	0	3	0
Mould candles	0	0	8
Servants	0	2	6
	£0	17	10

The gentleman in vain remonstrated against the enormous charge, for stopping about half an hour in a hotel, and taking four cups of tea. The owner of the hotel insisted, and the gentleman gave him a sovereign, out of which the hotel-keeper honestly returned him two shillings and two-pence, being his change in full. This will, we trust, be a caution to tea-drinkers.—*Morning Register.*—[The *Register* has omitted to mention the particular hotel, therefore the warning is useless to the public, and unjust to all the hotel-keepers in Dublin except the one in which the imposition was practised.]

SOMNAMBULISM.—The following tale appears in a late number of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*. After stating that the bathing places of Germany are all unusually crowded, it goes on to say that at Nidda, near Salzhausen, there came a gentleman in the service of Hesse Darmstadt, who suffered from gout. He was accompanied by his daughter, who laboured under a weakness of the nerves, and in whom a tendency to somnambulism had previously been remarked. One evening soon after eleven o'clock, as the father was lying in bed, he heard his daughter, who slept in a neighbouring chamber, groaning anxiously, and crying, "Father! father!" He immediately went into her room, and found to his astonishment and terror that the bed was empty. He then perceived that the window was open; and who can describe his horror when he saw his child hanging by the hands to the window still, and her body out of the window, which was high above the earth. He immediately seized her, but, gracious Heaven! terror and sickness had deprived him of all power; all his exertions were in vain, a complete powerlessness fell upon him, and with a breaking heart he beheld his beloved daughter fall to the ground. The noise of the fall and of the calling brought a number of people together, who expected nothing less, on hearing what had occurred, than to find the young woman shattered to pieces. But no, except a few contusions, she was unhurt, though since the fall her nervous weakness has increased, which it is hoped care and her youth may enable her to conquer. That she left her bed—that she climbed outside of the window—that she had fallen down—was all unknown to her. All that she remembered was, that she dreamed she was attacked by robbers, from whom she concealed herself.

GALWAY HOSPITALITY.—We certainly did expect that those gentlemen who sailed round to Galway in their respective yachts from Cork, Wexford, and Limerick, to promote amusement here and benefit the town, would receive something like a reception suitable to the occasion, and worthy of the feelings which actuated them. But if those feelings did not meet the proper response in the bosoms where it was naturally expected to be found, common decency at least ought to induce them, even in gratitude, to return the kindness, the hospitality, and polite attention which themselves, their wives, and their daughters received on board the *Comet* and the *Emerald*. The hospitality displayed on board the *Comet* (Mr. Harrington) excited the admiration of every visitor—plenty and magnificence worthy of the generous feelings of a true Irish sailor. The *Emerald* (Mr. Lidwill) presented a similar scene—even champagne flying like spruce beer—the owners of the other yachts were prevented from the exercise of similar generosity, by the incapacity of their vessels to entertain the crowded visitors in their narrow cabins. Yet when these gentlemen came on shore, there were none to know them, no cordiality of reception; they were strangers, and all acted as strangers to them—no invitations to dinner during a stay of ten days—one evening party or so, not suited to the taste of tars; and yet to hear men talk, and women too! how big, how lofty, how inflated and self-important! well worthy of pennyless pride and beggarly aristocracy.—*Galway Free Press.*

OPTICAL EXPERIMENT.—Place on white paper a circular piece of blue silk, about four inches diameter, in the sunshine, place on this a circular piece of yellow three inches diameter, in this a circle of pink two inches diameter, on this a circle of green one inch diameter, on this a circle of indigo half an inch diameter, making a small speck with ink in the centre—look on this central point steadily for a minute, and then closing your eyes, and applying your hand at about one inch distance before them, so as to prevent too much light passing through the eye-lids, you will see the most beautiful circles of colors the imagination can conceive; not only different from the colours of the silk above mentioned, but the colours will be perpetually changing in kaleidoscopic variety as they [illegible].

The *Berlin State Gazette*, of the 21st instant, gives further accounts of most destructive fires in the woods of Germany, and intimates that the probable cause of these disasters is the employment of tow for wadding in the guns of sportsmen, which, in very dry and hot weather, is capable of setting fire to the [illegible] scattered in every forest. An article from Riga, 13th, speaks of woods destroyed near Courland, [illegible] and Stabbensee.

Waterford Mail.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

It has been officially intimated that her Royal Highness Donna Francisca, wife of Don Carlos of Spain, died yesterday at Alverstoke Rectory, Gosport. Her illness was a bilious attack, which lasted but a few days, and ended in inflammation. A messenger has, we hear, been dispatched to her husband, and another to her brother, Don Miguel, to communicate the melancholy event. The French government will be applied to for permission for the courier to Don Carlos to pass unobstructed through the French territories.

We have received the French papers of Wednesday, which in respect to domestic news are very uninteresting. The latest telegraphic dispatch from Bayonne simply states that two battalions of insurgent Guipuscoans had dissolved themselves, and that the men had gone to their homes in the neighbourhood of St. Sebastian; it is added that Don Carlos proceeded to Araix on the 30th ult.

The provincial and other accounts present much the same character as for some days past, but yet show a visible approximation in the details to a state of things which must utterly extinguish any hopes of the success of Don Carlos. It would be very presumptuous, indeed, to name any time for the final disappearance of insurgent resistance, but in our opinion nothing is more likely than the arrival of some sudden intimation that, as respects any further personal interference on the part of Don Carlos, the attempt is at an end. Some of the statements to which we have latterly alluded prove the pretended bulletins of Zumalacarreguy's victories, in the *Gazette de France*, to be pure fabrications—in spite of which the journal in question proceeds unblushingly in its creditable vocation of manufacturing falsehoods as fast as ever.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 6.

Advices have been received from Jamaica this morning by way of New York, dated the 30th July inclusive. They are of a very alarming character, stating that the negroes had displayed feelings of great discontent, and that at Orange Valley, Salt Spring, and other large estates, they had declared their determination not to work. The greatest alarm prevailed as to the result of the arrival of the 1st of August.

Trinidad papers have been received to the 27th July. A proclamation had been issued, dividing the island into districts. The governor had issued an ordinance to the runaway slaves similar in purport to that issued by the Governor of Jamaica. A second proclamation informs the slaves of the terms upon which their emancipation is to be effected. The schooner *Watchful* arrived on the 15th of July at Trinidad, from Fayal, with forty natives of the latter island as emigrants. Several merchants and proprietors had resolved, in consequence of the industrious habits of these people in their own country, to give them a trial in the cultivation of sugar. It was apprehended they would not be adequate to field labour, but all of them had been employed.

A change in the Spanish Cabinet is expected in Madrid. Count Toreno, it is said, will be replaced by Senor Barata, or by Senor Gargollo; the former is, we believe, favourable to recognising the Cortes loan, and no other; the latter is against the negociation of any of the loans, unless on the principle of an "equitable adjustment." The Procuradores meet very regularly; the first petition presented to them was for the abolition of a tax known by the name of the *Voto de Santiago*, which had its origin in some miserable superstition, and is said to press with severity on the agricultural interest of Spain.

There is no news of any importance in the German papers of the 30th ult., unless the following be deemed such:—

HANOVER, AUG. 24.—The last volume of Kluber's Essays, &c. relative to history, political economy, and jurisprudence, published at Frankford on the Maine, contains an essay, of the extent of 230 pages, which is of the highest importance, on the validity of the marriage of his Royal Highness Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, and lady Augusta Murray, and the just claim of the children of that marriage to the full enjoyment of their paternal rights, especially the right of their father. The author seems to have decided the question indisputably in favour of the children, from documents among the papers of Lady Augusta Murray.

POLAND.—The news from Poland is of the most horrible and heart rending description. The detestable monsters who have been selected by the miscreant Nicholas, to carry his orders into execution, are accomplishing them in a manner which is so revoltingly iniquitous, so atrociously inhuman, that we can scarcely believe in the existence of such diabolical and heartless wretches. What, will our readers think, has been the punishment inflicted, for having *perused* a political work? The offenders were five scholars, the youngest only twelve years of age! One, aged eighteen, was sentenced to have his hair cut off in public—and, afterwards, to be dispatched to Siberia! "the others," adds the account, "were flogged so cruelly, that the youngest *died three hours after!*" But a still more horrific tale is yet to be told, and one which will arouse the most distressing sensations. We cannot do better than quote the very words of the *Courier Français*:

"A young lady, of Madame Wilczynska's school, was overheard by General Storozuiski himself, Vice-Governor of Warsaw, singing the song, 'Poland is not yet lost.' The General entered the house, seized the young lady, dragged her to the nearest guard-house, where *she was not only flogged, but maltreated.* SHE DIED OF SHAME AND HORROR!!"

Gracious God! Is it possible that nations, who call themselves civilised—who pride themselves upon being Christians—can look tamely on, while such cold-blooded deeds are being perpetrated? Is there no chivalry in Europe? Is there no feeling that will raise up England and France, to lend their protection to Polish females, and rescue them from their Muscovite violators? Would-to-God! a war may break out between this country, and that of the fiend who has destroyed and enslaved Poland—and, then, the vile and sanguinary despot would feel the indignation of the British people, and the almighty force of British vengeance.—*New Weekly Despatch.*

LOSS BY LIGHTNING AT SEA.—On Friday last, a man of the name of Charles Williams called upon Mr. Lemon, the harbour-master at Donaghadee, and made the following report:—That he was carpenter on board the brig *Lucy*, of New York, burden 220 tons, John Murray commander; that on Sunday, the 3d ult., off the mouth or near the entrance of the Clyde, they were struck by lightning about the hour of eleven p.m., when the main and foretopmasts were shivered to atoms, and the deck planks were ripped up from the timbers and beams; that on the previous day he had cut about six feet of a plank to mend the bottom of the hencoop, and this piece of wood he hove overboard, and swam to it, in order to guard against being swamped, or rather sucked down into the vortex; and this would have actually been the case with him had he not made use of the timely precaution, for all the rest on board intended to betake themselves to the boats, oars, &c., but the vent being so instantaneous that in five minutes the ship and her crew (nine in number) perished—all went down in the sort of whirlpool the vessel made in her rapid decent to the bottom. They had taken in a cargo of sugar and coffee at the Havannah, bound for Greenock, and had been [illegible] days out of port when the catastrophe took place. He further stated, that on the following morning he was picked up by a small schooner, called the *Good Intent*, and landed at Lochryan. Captain Fayrer, of his Majesty's mail packet, treated him on the passage between Portpatrick and Donaghadee with the greatest possible kindness.

On Thursday morning a new house, the property of Michael Dalton, of Clougileigh, was set fire to by some malicious persons. By the timely assistance of the neighbours much of the timber was saved. The cause for this outrage is not assigned.—*Clonmel Herald.*

Richard Burke, Esq., son and Private Secretary of Gen. Burke, C.B., Governor of New South Wales, has arrived in London from that colony.

AFFAIR OF HONOR.

THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, M. P., VERSUS FRASER'S MAGAZINE.

At Marlborough-street police-office, London, on Thursday last, Mr. Thomas Duncombe, the honourable member for Finsbury, accompanied by the Marquis of Worcester, entered the office, and were accommodated with seats at the table of the Magistrates. It was soon ascertained that the hon. member's attendance was occasioned by a warrant being obtained against him by J. Fraser, Esq. of 215, Regent-street, for challenging the complainant to fight a duel.

At one o'clock Mr. Dyer arrived, on which the parties were ushered into the private room; Mr. Duncombe and his friends, the Marquis of Worcester and Thomas Crosby, Esq., being accommodated with seats. On the Clerk coming in, Mr. Dyer said to the hon. member, "Mr. Duncombe, I suppose you are aware what you are here for?"

Mr. Duncombe (removing his eye from the newspaper)—Oh yes, Sir.

Mr. Dyer.—It will be my duty, on Mr. Fraser swearing to the facts contained in his information, to hold you to bail to prevent a breach of the peace.

The information of Mr. Fraser was then read.

Mr. Dyer.—Mr. Duncombe, from your situation in life, I must call on you to enter into bail, yourself in the sum of £500, and two securities of £250 each, to keep the peace towards Mr. Fraser; are you contented?

On Mr. Duncombe entering into his own recognizance, the Clerk asked him if he was content?

Mr. Duncombe.—Yes.

Mr. Dyer.—Then it will not be necessary to hear the provocation which gave rise to this proceeding.

The Marquis of Worcester and Thomas Crosby, Esq., then entered into the required security for the appearance of Mr. Duncombe at the next Middlesex Sessions, to answer any complaint which might be preferred against him.

The hon. member then paid 5s for the recognizance, and the parties left the office.

The following is a copy of Mr. Duncombe's letter to Mr. Fraser:—

"13, Arlington-street, September 3, 1834.

"Sir—Having this moment read a most false and atrocious attack upon both my public as well as my private character in your Magazine for the present month, I call upon you either to give a contradiction to it, as full, as explicit, and as public as the calumnies which you have been the means of disseminating, or else that satisfaction which one gentleman has a right to demand from another, who has so unwarrantably and falsely maligned him.

"My friend, Lord Allen, will deliver this into your hands, and receive your reply.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"THOMAS S. DUNCOMBE.

"To J. Fraser, Esq."

The following is Lord Allen's account of his interview with Mr. Fraser:—

"Mr. Duncombe having asked me to be the bearer of a letter to Mr. Fraser, and to receive an answer to it, I had this day an interview with him at his house in Regent-street, and delivered it to him. Having read it, he declared that he could give no answer to it; but, upon my pressing him for one, he said that the letter contained a challenge—that he by no means approved of hostile meetings, and that he should immediately apply to a magistrate for a warrant against Mr. Duncombe and bind him over to keep the peace. He acknowledged that he was the proprietor of *Fraser's Magazine*, which contained an article traducing Mr. Duncombe's character, and that he would have declined giving the name of the author had he been applied to for it. "ALLEN.

"Mount-street, Sept. 3, 1834."

The subjoined letter was addressed by Mr. Fraser to Mr. Duncombe, after the proceedings at the police-office:—

"215, Regent-street, Thursday, 2 o'clock, p.m.

"Sir—I am inclined to think that you will, upon reflection, perceive that the course which I felt it necessary to adopt in consequence of your note of yesterday, was the only one which, as publisher of the magazine, I could have possibly pursued. You will at once see that if I were to have replied to your note after the fashion you desired, I should have set a precedent which would of necessity subject me hereafter to personal annoyance from every body, high or low, who might fancy himself injured or offended in the publication. Having submitted these remarks to your consideration, I have to inform you that the pages of the magazine shall be open to you next month for the explanation or denial of those charges which you have stated to be 'false and atrocious.'

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient and humble servant,
"JAMES FRASER.

"Thomas S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.,
Arlington-street."

(FROM THE COURIER.)

Some of our Tory brethren have amused themselves of late by condemning the ministers for being, as they say, willing to accept Mr. O'Connell's assistance in the Government of Ireland. We know nothing about the fact; but we do not believe that they have offered, or mean to offer him a place. But why should they not? No Government can rule either Ireland or England in opposition to the will of the nation. Mr. O'Connell is acknowledged to be the most influential man of the Catholic party, composing the great majority of the Irish nation; and if Ireland be not governed by means of, and with the support of, that party, by what means can it be governed? The Orange party are in hostility to the Catholics, but they are too few to enable any Government to preserve its dominion over Ireland. Besides, the experiment has been tried, and failed. From the expulsion of James II. to the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act, the attempt was made to govern Ireland by the Orange faction, and what were the consequences? Why, continued broils, disturbances, and even rebellions, compared to which anything that has happened since 1829 is a mere trifle. At the same time the attempt to coerce the Catholics did not prevent their increase in wealth and power; so that the government which attempted to rule Ireland by the Orange faction saw its means of preserving the country in obedience daily decrease, while the people to be coerced were daily augmented, and their hostility continually embittered. It had become, before 1829, utterly impossible to govern the Catholic population of Ireland by the Orange faction. Since 1829 the reform of Parliament and various other circumstances have increased the political power of the Catholics, and strengthened the impossibility to govern them except by means of themselves. It would be madness now to think of governing Ireland by the Orange party. It may be well enough in the Tories to dream of governing a community in opposition to the wishes of the people, but for such a scheme there are no elements here. As a matter of principle, therefore, Government must rule Ireland according to the wishes of the Irish; and if they are expressed by Mr. O'Connell—if he has their complete confidence—it would probably be prudent and wise to employ him. We long ago recommended the same plan and do not now shrink from it. At the same time, we neither wish to see the Catholic Church established as the state Church in Ireland, nor do we believe that Mr. O'Connell wishes it. That Church answers for the Catholics very well as it is; and while we recommend paying the Catholic Clergy, we would resist all attempts to make it in any manner similar to the Protestant church in England, a dominant state Church in Ireland.

GREAT WILL CAUSE AT LANCASHIRE.—This cause was brought to a termination on Wednesday evening. After the judge had summoned up the evidence, the jury retired, and after an absence of two hours returned into court and delivered in their verdict for the defendant, thereby establishing the will; so that after two trials in two different counties, and each terminating in favour of the validity of the will, it may be presumed that it will not be further disputed.

Robert Hedges Eyre, Esq., has subscribed the munificent sum of one hundred pounds, to be paid annually, as long as the persecution of the clergy of the established church continues.—*Cork Herald.*

A man named Busby, smith, in the establishment of the Marquis of Ely, came by his death last week because of one of the eye-teeth having been drawn, and inflammation ensuing.

MR GALWEY AND MR. O'CONNELL.

We present our readers with a very precious document from Mr. Galwey in reply to Mr. O'Connell. It is, so far as Mr. O'Connell is concerned, a suitable description of the agitator—the reckless calumniator of every honest and honorable man in Ireland, who is not base enough to succumb to his ferocious mandates. The man who stated in the House of Commons, while taking *two-fifths* off the income of the Protestant clergy, that he only wanted to have them paid punctually and secured in the remaining sum, without burdening the people of Ireland; yet, the moment he arrives in Waterford, declares his determination to plunder them of their whole income the next session of parliament. We recollect he praised Mr. Vigors at a political meeting in Dublin, this was throwing salt on our *worthy* member, to attach him to his 'tail.' What next? Mr. Vigors did not attend the meeting of the delegates in Dublin, and Mr. O'Connell denounced him as a person 'unacquainted with the constitution, or with common sense.' After this he declared him one of the most honest of the Irish representatives, having distinguished himself like Sir Boyle Roache, in giving birth to the most erroneous statements regarding the tithe question, it was ever our fortune to peruse. However, both learned Thebans again differed, and war was again declared by Mr. O'Connell, and at this moment we question whether Mr. Vigors, as a member of Dan's tail, be not disjointed; Mr. Galwey too, has become refractory, so that every joint of Dan's appendage is in motion, and to such an extent, that if he sojourns much longer among his native mountains, the whole tail may break out into open rebellion and cast off the iron yoke of the DICTATOR. Mr. Galwey is very happy in his allusions—Dan, for instance, goes to Mass, confesses his sins, receives the Priest's benediction, but lo! he returns from the chapel, and holds up a gentleman to the execration of the mob by the most disgusting language, and thus, 'after prayers,' he bears false witness against his neighbour.' We have often published the fact that a Priest in Carlow College declared him 'a knave in politics and a hypocrite in religion,' whether this be true or not, Mr. Galwey is the most competent judge. The letter we extract from the *Waterford Mail.—Carlow Sentinel.*

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Henceforward all candidates for Scholarships in Trinity College shall be examined in the new course, as stated in the card recently published.

SCHOLAR COURSE.—The Scholarship course consists of every Greek and Latin book read for entrance; and in the extended course for undergraduates, to the end of the second examination of the Junior Sophister year; or should the candidate be of higher standing than that of Junior Sophister, reckoned from the time of his entrance to the end of the last examination, which he might have answered, had he proceeded regularly with his classes. Sizars who, in the first year descended to the next class, to be regarded as having entered with that class.

The examinations in Michaelmas term will be held—For Senior Sophisters, in Classics, on Monday, October 20th. For Junior Sophisters, in Classics, on Tuesday, October 21st. For Senior and Junior Sophisters, in Science, on Wednesday, October 22d. For Senior Freshmen, in Classics, on Thursday, October 23d. For Junior Freshmen, in Classics, on Friday, October 25th. For Senior and Junior Freshmen, in Science, on Saturday, October 24th. For Senior and Junior Freshmen, in Science, on Saturday, October 25th.

Candidates for Moderators' places will be examined as follows:—In Classics, on Monday and Tuesday, October 20th and 21st. In Ethics and Logics, on Thursday and Friday, October 23d and 24th. In Mathematics, on Thursday and Friday, October 30th and 31st.

The examination of those who are selected for prizes will be held on the following days:—Monday, October 27th, Junior Sophisters in Science—Senior Freshmen in Classics. Tuesday, October 28th, Senior Freshmen in Science—Junior Freshmen in Classics. Wednesday, October 29th—Junior Freshmen in Science—Junior Sophisters in Classics.

Those candidates for Degrees who have obtained honors in the preceding part of the College course, are entitled to offer themselves as candidates for Moderatorships, without answering the preliminary examination. The examination for entrance will be held on Friday, the 17th October.

The Annual Divinity Examination will be held on Thursday and Friday, the 6th and 7th of November.

We (*Limerick Chronicle*) have received a file of Sydney (New S. Wales) papers and letters to 4th April. Several of the new police of the colony have been dismissed the establishment by Major-General Burke, C.B., for drunkenness and robbery. Upwards of 300 varieties of the vine are now flourishing in the botanical gardens of Australia. Mr. M'Leod, late Surgeon to the Australian Agricultural Company, had poisoned himself in mental derangement. The breed and exportation of horses for the India presidency has formed a new and valuable branch of trade in the colony. Lieut.-Colonel Kenneth Snodgross, C.B., Brigade-Major at Sydney, was sworn in a member of the legislative council. Quartermaster Sarson, 17th Regiment, had assigned his interest in the stock and capital of the New South Wales bank to Capt. Clunie, of that corps. Building ground in the streets of Sydney was selling so high as £17 10s per foot. Major Gibbs, the new collector of customs, had arrived out. Major Anderson, 50th Regiment, had left Sydney to assume the command of Norfolk island. The Governor had ordered seventy convicts from the *Phœnix* hulk, to commence laborious operations at Fort Macquarie. Amongst a great number of convicts who have obtained certificates of freedom in the colony are the following from Ireland:—William Coghlan, Cornelius Connell, Bartholomew Moran, Patrick M'Guin, Francis M'Namara, Thomas Carroll, James Farelly, James Mullen, Daniel Daly, James O'Neill, Mary Burke, John Mahony, Eliza Brown, Joseph Stokes, Patrick M'Greal, John Walsh, John Barry, Patrick Wood, John Murphy, John Scully, Frederick Carrick, Sarah Mulligan, James Gretty. The expenses of the law officers of the colony is stated to be £20,000 per annum. A great number of coopers from Cork, had arrived out at Sydney.

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT 3.—The great Yacht Match between Earl Belfast's *Water Witch* brig, of 331 tons burden, and the *Galatea* schooner, of 179 tons, belonging to Mr. Talbot, came off to-day about two o'clock. The *Water Witch* was the winner by twenty-five minutes. The course was from the Nab Light, round the Eddystone Light and back. The vessels started on Monday at ten, A.M., and at seven that evening neither of them had weathered Dunore, but the schooner was about two miles to windward; at seven, P.M., on Tuesday evening, they had reached the length of Berry Head, the schooner still two or three miles to windward, and she rounded the Eddystone first, and got a start of at least 15 miles, but in the long run of 140 miles from the Eddystone to the Nab, the wind being quartelly, or just abaft the beam, the brig was enabled to set every stitch of her canvass, and it all drew; the wind was also fresh, and her superior tonnage then told in her favour. Considering [illegible] worked to the westward and the run [illegible] difference between the two vessels is astonishingly little. Mr. Talbot, we understand, loses about £2,000, but some heavy sums were depending. The Cowes people are all alive, as the *Water Witch* was built there, and at the moment of starting six to four on the brig was freely offered, and many bets of 600 to 400 taken; the schooner had, however, many favourites, and Mr. Talbot is a thorough seaman, and managed his own vessel.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

(ABRIDGED FROM THE LONDON MORNING PAPERS.)

The annual dinner took place on Thursday at Newton (one of the disfranchised boroughs).

A splendid pavilion was erected on the Bowling-green, at the back of the Legh Arms hotel, for the accommodation of the company. Seven hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. At two a train from Manchester arrived, decorated with flags, the mail having for its passengers Earl Wilton and Lord Skelmersdale.

The company took their seats at half-past four. The Earl of Wilton took the chair. On his right sat Lord Skelmersdale, and on his left the Hon. Mr. Lindsay, son of Earl Balcarras. At the same table were the Hon. R. W. Wilbraham, Hon. A. Powis, Sir H. Mainwaring, Sir R. Brook, Bart.; Sir T. Fremantle, Bart, M.P.; W. Egerton, Esq. M.P.; Col. Blackburne; W. Hulton, Esq.; Rev. C. D. Wray; Rev. J. Parkinson; Rev. Oswald Sergeant, Collegiate Church, Manchester; Rev. T. Blackburne, Vicar of Eccles; Rev. T. Lyon, &c.

After the customary loyal toasts,

The CHAIRMAN said it was with feelings of no common interest that he rose to propose "Success to the South Lancashire Conservative Association." The object for which they had assembled was to celebrate the ascendancy of those principles which had materially contributed to raise this country to that proud pre-eminence which she had attained, and to mark their sense of the chicanery which was practised even to the present hour, and which privately and publicly had been directed against the best institutions (cheers). It was true that by pandering to the worst passions of mankind—by delusions the most gross and remarkable, and by promises out of the power of mankind to perform, a parliament had been convened which had enabled the government to remove some of the greatest props of the fabric of our constitution; but it was his sincere hope, as it was his honest conviction, that by the timely exertions of its friends and of societies such as this, the country might, at no distant day, be restored to that wholesome state in which it had once been the glory of all English hearts to behold her. That, however, must take time to accomplish, and their exertions must be strenuous and unremitting, for the purpose of disseminating by the force of their own example, that attachment to the existing laws and the constituted authorities, which we had formerly witnessed. They must endeavour to show the people the delusion which it had been the practice to contaminate them with; they must endeavour to convince them of the kindly feelings which Conservatives held towards them, and to show them that, instead of their being what their enemies would wish them to suppose, their oppressors, they were the friends of that rational and practical liberty which they so fully deserved, and which it was their glory to enjoy (cheers). It would be needless for him to descant on the numerous attempts which were continually made, under the specious pretexts of patriotism, to undermine the constitution which had once been the envy and wonder of the surrounding nations. But if public acts, which, God knew, were not wanting to evince the designs of the present government, were not sufficient, there still existed a stronger proof, which was the secession from the cabinet of those honorable men, who, notwithstanding feelings of a private and personal nature, notwithstanding their anxious desire to carry measures which they considered beneficial to the country, notwithstanding a love of power which might exist to a certain extent, and which he would say was a laudable ambition that should exist in the breast of every Englishman, they did not hesitate to sacrifice all these considerations rather than lend themselves to measures which they considered to be fatal to the existence of the best institutions of the country (cheers). It was his sincere hope that when the overflow of irritated feeling which the reform bill had spread broadly through this land should have subsided—if that reform bill, which, whatever might have been its merits, had done more to unsettle the minds of the people, had done more to unhinge society, had done more to sever those ties of kindly feeling which had existed between all classes of the community, than any measure which should have been devised—he did hope, he repeated, when those feelings should have subsided, the current of public thought and public opinion will return into its former channels and that England will be "herself again" (tremendous applause).

Lord SKELMERSDALE proposed the Chairman's health. He had been in a situation to know whether his noble friend was present on any occasion where his country could call for his exertions. He knew that he was among the foremost in the battle, that he had always given his firm support to those measures which he thought were intended for the good of the country, and his strong disapprobation against those which he thought, and which he, (Lord S.) and he believed all in that room thought were calculated for the injury, if not for the destruction of the constitution (cheers).

The toast was drunk in a bumper, with nine times nine.

Lord WILTON briefly returned thanks.

The Noble PRESIDENT said there was no toast which he could propose with greater satisfaction than the health of the Duke of Wellington, whose military talents had raised this country to the greatest state of pre-eminence—(cheers). Having further eulogised the noble duke, who, through good report and bad report, was ever true to his principles, and whose consistency won him the admiration of friends and enemies, the noble earl concluded by proposing his health, which was drunk with enthusiasm.

The remaining toasts having been given, the President left the chair, and the company, for whom railway trains were in waiting to convey them to their destinations, separated, delighted with the day's proceedings.

CONVERSION FROM POPERY.

ORDINATION IN ARMAGH—INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.—Considerable interest was excited in Armagh and its neighbourhood by the announcement that a gentleman who had formerly professed the Roman Catholic faith was to be installed into the pastoral charge of the Independent congregation in that city. The Rev. Messrs. Urwick and Cooper, of Dublin, had been appointed to attend, and the Rev. Gentleman himself (Mr. Godkin) having promised to explain the motives that induced him to abjure the belief in which he was born and educated, the greatest excitement prevailed to witness the interesting ceremony. On Wednesday, the 3d inst. (the day appointed), a large and respectable auditory assembled, amongst whom we were happy to observe several Roman Catholics, who paid the deepest attention to the whole proceedings. Mr. Carlile, of Belfast, Mr. Shepherd, of Newry, and several other Rev. Gentlemen of the Independent persuasion, were in attendance, and took part in the business of the day, which was opened by singing and the reading of Paul's charge to Timothy; after which the Rev. Mr. Carlile (in the absence of Mr. Cooper) proceeded to explain the distinctions which exist between the persons styled Independents and the other denominations of Protestants. This he did in a clear and forcible manner, and showed that, though differing in some points of church government, yet they were sincerely and conscientiously attached to all the fundamental articles of the Protestant faith. Mr. Godkin afterwards read a statement of the history of the renunciation of the Romish communion. He said that he was brought up in the belief that the Roman Catholic was the only true Christian Church, and, being rather a favourite with the Priest, he was permitted to officiate at the service of mass, which is considered a great privilege. He regularly attended confession, and the ordinances of his Church, and paid so much attention to the arguments by which its peculiar doctrines are attempted to be supported, that he was looked upon as particularly clever in the defense of the Romish faith, and was always ready to engage in argument with any Bible Readers whom he met with. During this time, his only books were the controversial works which are circulated by the Priesthood, and some of the wretched productions which were then to be found scattered through the country, such as the *Irish Rogues and Rapparees*, and others of the same class. His mind, however, began to be aroused by the discussions then going on between Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Daly, of Powerscourt, on the doctrine of Transubstantiation, on which the superstructure of Romish superstition is laid. Some circumstances, too, which occurred, tended to induce the spirit of inquiry, which afterwards made him cast aside the yoke of his Church. Confession, he remarked, is the mainstay of priestly power. When a Priest comes to the charge of a flock, if he be an active man, he generally holds a general confession, by which he is made acquainted with all the circumstances of his people, and receives a knowledge of their most secret actions. After this, his power is almost unlimited, and the wretched people are held in a state of slavery of the worst kind; for how can a man look except with dread in the face of him to whom he has confided the secrets of his soul, and before whom he must always feel himself degraded? It happened that Mr. Godkin had committed some action, which he related to his confessor, who refused to give him the usual absolution. He then went to another Priest, who, instead of spurning him as the other had done, told him never to dare take up his time in relating such nonsense to him. This was the first thing to shake his belief in the infallibility of his Church. Here was one Priest refusing to absolve him of a crime which another considered too trifling to be mentioned. After this, by degrees, he shook off entirely his belief in the dogmas of the church, and eventually lapsed into infidelity. In conjunction with a gentleman who held the same views, and who kept a classical school for the instruction of young men about to enter Maynooth College, he wrote a poem in ridicule of the Priests. This they proposed to print and publish by subscription, and it fell to him to canvass for subscribers. In the course of this business, he called on a Protestant Clergyman, who induced him to take a Bible from him, which he read in secret, and from it imbibed his present views of Christian belief. At that time he knew no denomination of Dissenters, but afterwards having met with two gentlemen, secretaries to the Irish Evangelical Society, he determined to qualify himself for entering into the offices of the ministry in their Church. He had first been prevailed on to commence a course of study for Holy Orders in the established church; but his new views would not permit him to do so, and he gave up all expectations from that quarter. He instanced the fact of a young man who was almost starving in the streets of Dublin, who had left the Romish Church, but had no means of livelihood, being deserted by his friends and relatives, until the benevolence of a Protestant Bishop procured him a situation. He also was acquainted with six young men in Carlow College, who all confessed their willingness to leave the Romish church, but were deterred by the fear of want. These facts he stated, to show that the path of the convert is not such a golden one as it is generally represented. The above is but an imperfect abstract of Mr. Godkin's address, which was listened to with the most breathless attention, only interrupted by the almost audible response of suppressed feeling at the exposure which he made. After an address from Mr. Urwick to the congregation and their new pastor, the business of the day was concluded with singing and prayer.—*Belfast Guardian.*

CURATES' SALARIES—IRELAND.

An Account of the Salaries of the different Curates in the Diocess of Waterford and Lismore, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.

Name of Benefice.	Name of Curate.	Salary.
WATERFORD.		
Trinity Union	Abram Sargent	£75 0 0
St. Olave's Parish	James Lawson	50 0 0
Killoteran Parish	Francis Reynett	50 0 0
St. Patrick's Union &	Samuel Ardagh	5 0 0
Kilbarry Parish	Ditto	5 0 0
Kilmeaden Union	Charles Archdall	75 0 0
Kill St Nicholas Union	John Lymbery	75 0 0
LISMORE.		
Tulloghmelan	James Hill	75 0 0
Lismore Parish	Thomas Parks	80 0 0
Cappoquin	John Russell	90 0 0
Macollop	J. Butler	80 0 0
Affane Union	W. Moclare	75 0 0
Kilwatermoy	H. B. Poer	75 0 0
Templemichael	Thomas Hudson	75 0 0
Whitechurch	Francis Newport	75 0 0
Ardmore Union	James Bagge	75 0 0
Monksland	George Edmondson	75 0 0
Stradbally Union	William J. Ardagh	75 0 0
Mothill Union	William Hill	75 0 0
Dunhill Union	John Medlycott	75 0 0
Clonegam ditto	George Monck	80 0 0
Killaloan ditto	Robert Carey	75 0 0
Clonmel	William Stephenson	75 0 0
	Robert Bell	75 0 0
Lisronagh	L. Carey	75 0 0
Shanrahan	Alexander M'Donnell	75 0 0
Templetenny	W. Montgomery	75 0 0
Ardfinan Union	Wheeler Cooke	75 0 0

HENRY FLEURY, Registrar.

Waterford, 29th June, 1833.

An Account of the Salaries of the different Curates in the Diocess of Ossory, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons.

Name of Benefice.	Name of Curate.	Salary.
Aghour	Henry Carpenter	£80 0 0
Aghavoe	Christopher Garstin	90 0 0
	William L. Lodge	69 4 7½
Burnchurch	James Butler	75 0 0
Callan	William Dobbyn	75 0 0
Comer	James W. Despard	125 0 0
Durrow	Sewell Hamilton	75 0 0
Donoughmore	Richard Kennedy	75 0 0
Dysert	John Robinson*	20 0 0
Fiddown	Samuel Matthews	75 0 0
Jerpoint	Joseph U. Franklin	10 0 0
Kilfane	Richard Pack	75 0 0
Kells	Charles C. Pepper	75 0 0
Fartagh	William F. Mease	75 0 0
Blackrath	William Stone	10 0 0
Knocktopher	Simon C. Foot	75 0 0
Mothell	John Robinson*	120 0 0
	Robert Baker	75 0 0
Offerlane	John W. Burke	75 0 0
	William N. Sherrard	75 0 0
Rosbercon	Henry Helsham	69 4 7½
Rower	Jeremiah M'Cheane	90 0 0
Rathdowney	Robert A. Young	75 0 0
Rathkyran	Edmund Cronyn	35 0 0
Kilculliheen	William Hughes	50 0 0
Odogh	Wilberforce Caulfield	75 0 0
Skeirke	Thomas S. Monck	83 1 6½
St. Mary's	John Alcock	75 0 0
St. Patrick's	John L. Irwin	40 0 0
Thomastown	Joseph U. Franklin	80 0 0

* The Bishop of Ossory offered to the Rev. Mr. Robinson, a benefice worth £250 per annum, in the year 1831, of which he declined accepting.

Which I certify, WILLIAM GRACE, Registrar.
Consistorial Office, Kilkenny,
8th July, 1833.

FOREIGN CORN IMPORTED.

The quantity of wheat imported into the united kingdom from foreign countries, in the month ended the 5th August, was 10,712 quarters, and the quantity imported, in the same period, from the British Colonies was 7,131 quarters, making a total of 17,843 quarters. The quantity charged with duty for home consumption was of foreign wheat, only one quarter one bushel, and of colonial wheat 17,843 quarters. The quantity of wheat meal imported was 9,822 cwt. from foreign ports, and 9,226 from the colonies; and 10,707 cwt. of wheat meal from the latter have been entered for home consumption within the month. The quantity of foreign oats imported was 60,485 quarters, and of beans 14,742 quarters, the whole of which was charged with duty for home consumption. The quantity of other corn besides wheat, entered as imported from the Colonies, consists only of one bushel of peas and two bushels of India corn. The quantity of corn remaining in bond, on the 5th of August was, of wheat 681,311 quarters, of barley 128,658, of oats 289,499, of peas 10,280 and of beans 59,410 quarters. There were also 414,650 cwt. of wheat meal in bond.

THE THEATRE.

We are informed that there is no longer a doubt of our theatre opening on the 20th instant with an Italian company, which will include in its vocal strength the eminent names of De Begnis, Curioni, Arugotti, Destri, Giubilei, Sapio, Aldobrandini, and Madame Kynterland. In a city so thoroughly musical as Dublin, we have no fears for our manager in this his first speculation for the season—one which is every way creditable to his taste, and entitling him to that unanimous support which, we feel confident, he will receive.—*Evening Packet.*

NEWS FOR LADIES.—A small black currant leaf put in the tea-pot adds greatly to the flavour and strength of tea.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10.

THE CONSERVATIVE FUND.

It has been formally and somewhat pompously announced that the Conservative Society would meet in Dublin yesterday for the despatch of business. The one thing needful is to collect and pay in subscriptions to the *Loan Fund* which is to be made for carrying on the war for the recovery of tithes. We should question the prudence or practicableness of such a scheme, notwithstanding the confident manner in which it has been cried up. But there does not seem to be much utility in combating a design which merely exists on paper, and which is not likely ever to be carried into effect. The Fund must be netted, before operations to any extent worth talking of can be attempted; and who will contribute to that Fund? Not the persons of middle rank who were members of the Conservative Society. They created a very large fund little more than two years ago; *and what became of it?* During four or five months they poured in their sovereigns, and half-crowns, and half-pence, to the amount of Six, Eight, Ten, or Twelve Hundred Pounds a week, one-tenth part of which has never been publicly accounted for. There ought to be a surplus in Bank equal to the present exigency—and again we ask, *where is it?* We ask it—and what is more to the point, the Members of the Conservative Society will demand it also. Nay, we think it extremely probable that they will refuse to lay down another shilling, while that large sum remains, *as it must ever remain*, unaccounted for.

But the *landlords* will come forward. They are never slack when a great principle is to be maintained or the law vindicated; and they will largely contribute to a stock purse so much desired by plotting Editors and zealous Attorneys. "Wait-a-while." Why should *Landlords* be so anxious just now to have Landholders *exchequered*, as to put their hands in their pockets to advance the fees upon that expensive process? Are they willing to defray *costs out of pocket* for the purpose of making their own tenants insolvent? Incredible! There is a homely Irish phrase, "*Love daddy, love mammy, love own self best.*" and without impugning the generosity, religious fervour, and self-devotion of the gentry, who are looked to as the sheet-anchor in this case, but giving them full credit for all those qualities, that is a maxim which it behoves them to attend to; and, doubtless, they will attend to it. Irish tenants are not generally so prosperous, that they can afford to pay up the arrears of rent and bear to go through the sweating process of double costs, active attorneys, and all the other charming means of depletion so graphically set forth by the glowing pencil of the Editor of the *Mail*. Nor is it a time to rack farmers with vexatious and heavy law-expenses, *when wheat is twenty shillings a barrel*. No, no, *Brother Tims*: the Landlords are no fools; *ergo*, the *Conservative Fund* will be a failure.

If the object of this subscription were to raise a sum to afford relief, either as a loan or a gift, to the Clergy themselves, who have been reduced to so destitute a condition by the rash decree of the Lords, who were urged thereto by the mad cry of faction both here and in England, we should hold it a shame and an iniquity to utter a syllable against it. That would be a good and a just act, which we would ourselves cheerfully assist to the utmost of our means; and we should labour to impress it upon every one of our readers, as a duty incumbent upon honest men and above all upon Protestants, to come forward to such a work not grudgingly but with full measure of benevolence. For the Protestant Clergy deserve the sympathy and kindness of the community to an extent to which it enters not into our contemplation to set any limits.

But this fund is not hallowed in its purpose to any good or honourable use. It is a fund for setting loose the demon of discord and violence through the land:—a fund for swelling the pockets of legal bloodsuckers and sharpers:—a fund for embroiling the whole country in tumult and uproar:—a fund for heaping up hatred and unmerited calumny upon the heads of the Clergy, without the remotest chance of recovering for them one farthing of their tithes:—but chiefly and above all, it is a fund for the purpose of forcing the constituted authorities into a false position with the people, and compelling them either to take arms against their declared principles or to relinquish the sceptre and leave the Church and the Clergy to the Statesman of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE.

This is the real, the grand object—all the rest are subordinate to it. Give them a lever to shake the foundations of a popular government and rear up A Loaves-and-Fishes Administration upon its ruins; and *the Duke* will do the rest. He will find it easy to bring round *his* "Hereditary Bondsmen" in the Upper House at any time, to a *settlement* of the Church Question. He will show, without compunction, that if Ahab loved Baal much, John is prepared to love him more.

ADDRESS TO LORD DUNCANNON.

The inhabitants of the town of Carrick-on-Suir, of all religious persuasions, assembled on Friday, to consider the propriety of addressing Lord Duncannon upon his recent arrival in that town, and upon "his accession to the important office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, based upon principles of increased liberality and good government for Ireland, and the amelioration of her social condition." The requisition was signed by Mr. Lalor, of Cregg-house, Mr. Briscoe, of Tinvane-house, and three other magistrates, and most of the respectable residents of the town and neighbourhood. The following is a copy of the address as prepared by the requisitionists for adoption by the meeting:—

"We, the inhabitants of Carrick-on-Suir and its vicinity, assembled pursuant to public requisition, beg leave to address your lordship with feelings of respectful affection, and to express the sentiments of pleasure and gratification which we feel at your arrival amongst us. We know that your lordship feels anxiously for the welfare of the country, and that you are desirous of advancing her prosperity, and bettering the condition of the people. We say this, my lord, because we have witnessed for some time back your public acts, and we perceive throughout an anxious desire to remedy abuses, to advance our welfare, and to promote good government. Your accession to the important office of Secretary of State for the Home Department inspires amongst us, and we believe amongst all classes of well affected Irishmen, a lively expectation of the amelioration of our institutions, the encouragement of our commerce and agriculture, and the employment of the people by a judicious system of public works. We are convinced that your lordship would not have accepted the high office in which, happily for Ireland, you are placed, but upon principles of increased good for the people, and the removal of abuses which impede the prosperity of our country.

"Under these convictions we address your lordship as a public man, and respectfully request you to accept of our sincere congratulations. On private grounds we bear willing testimony to the uniform kindness of yourself and family towards all your tenantry and the humble classes resident in your neighbourhood. Such kindness has endeared you and your family to the people, and fills us all with sentiments of veneration and regard.

"In conclusion, my Lord, we feel that we do not anticipate too much in saying that we are convinced you will not, amidst the cares of office, overlook the interest of Ireland, and the town of Carrick in particular, suffering as it is from the loss of manufacture, and the depression consequent on the decay of trade.

"You will not, my Lord, judging from the past, omit any legitimate opportunity which may present itself for reanimating its commerce, and promoting the welfare of its inhabitants."

FROM OUR REPORTER.

Some few of the perambulating patriots of the *Urbs Intacta* directed their weary way towards Butlerstown, in this neighbourhood, on last *Sabbath*, to astonish the natives by their "words of learned length and thundering sound." The only recruit they could enlist from the Irish rostrum was the celebrated champion of Ireland's regeneration—Mr. James Nash—the schoolmaster. He spoke wondrous things about mitred ruffians—bloated parsons—chemistry—grass-hoppers—and pure essence of scoundralism; and after belaboring the Church with a vast quantity of *stuff*, he threatened, if he were driven to extremities, to meet the enemies of auld Ireland front to front, foot to foot, and inch to inch; and then broke out into a most vehement strain about Irish *volunteers* and *nabocolish!* This innocent boy is unfortunately associated with a miserable political faction, else some employment would be provided for him, to prevent his befooling himself at every meeting of this description. Mr. Tom Power presided. What a pity to see such a decent man in such a situation! Neither he nor Mr. Nash attempted to illuminate their neighbours on the subject of Repeal, for this simple reason, because they could not.

ROAD LEADING FROM MALL TO JOHN-STREET.

We recommended some short time since the erection of one or two lamps on the new road leading from the Mall to John-street. It is to be regretted that no step has been yet taken to adopt our suggestion. This street is a great thoroughfare, and a very improving part of the town. It is one of the principal outlets of the city, the Cork coach passes along the line, and vehicles of every description are constantly passing and repassing. Surely, to have a light or two placed there would prevent accidents as well as be a public benefit and protection. This street, in consequence of the state of darkness in which it is kept, is also made the rendezvous of every night-walker and profligate and abandoned character. If light were erected for no other purpose than to prevent the scandalous and disgraceful nocturnal broils and exhibitions that constantly take place there, it would be of the greatest public utility and advantage.

LAW APPOINTMENTS.

The *Evening Mail* has been very liberal in the distribution of its patronage last week, having been kind enough of its own free motion, to advance a gentleman named Greene to the post of Solicitor-General. That would be a bounce indeed. What has poor Mr. Napier done, that he is thus passed over?

COBBETT.

The valorous Knight of the Gridiron is coming to "top himself down amongst the wild Irish to let them do what they like with him." How would he like it, if the Wild Irish should top him up again in a blanket? They have some *wild tricks* about them yet, and if he abuses *the Potatoes* as he used to do, they might wax wroth. For Irishmen are very touchy about the honour of that root.

BANKING.

The Agricultural and Commercial Bank, maugre the formidable opposition of Mr. O'Connell, is making a steady progress; and we can no longer doubt that the principle on which it is grounded has met the approbation of the Irish nation. The numbers of respectable and good names which appear in all parts of the country to sanction the undertaking, afford a sufficient guarantee that capital will not be wanted to carry its objects into effect; and it is most gratifying to observe, that no sectarian or political distinctions appear to interfere or prevent persons of the most opposite notions and parties to meet together and co-operate in promoting the formation of an institution, which wanted but the support of men of substance and integrity, to make it an unquestionable good Within the last week meetings have been held at Ossory, at Ennis, at Enniskimon, and in Limerick; and before Parliament meet, we cannot doubt that every considerable town, as well as several of inferior importance, will have organised their boards of local directors, and completed the other preparations requisite for setting the establishment at work.

We perceive that Mr. O'Connell intends to engrave his own portrait on the notes of the bank which he is desirous to set up. It is a good device; but it may be doubted whether even that Irish sign will reconcile the people of the country to an *English Absentee Co-partnership*, or induce the monied interest to deal largely with a concern, whose local Directory is purely factionary.

An examination of a large number of children, under the superintendence of Mr. Wilderspin, the inventor of a new and highly approved of system of instruction, as applied to little children, will, we understand, take place to-day at the New Room, Mall. We have reason to believe that this novel and interesting exhibition will attract a great number of the gentry of this city, to witness it.

On Friday last a most sanguinary attack was made on a poor inoffensive man in the main street of Carrick-on-Suir, by two notorious characters belonging to the faction designated *Poleens*. They cut him in the head and face in a most dreadful manner; after which they decamped and were pursued by Constable Connor and three of the police, who succeeded in capturing one of them named Paul Power; the other escaped in a boat across the river. Power was committed to Clonmel jail by H. W. Rowan, Esq., R.M., and will be tried for the offence at the October Quarter Sessions.

On Saturday as a man named Daniel Meskil, who bears a most peaceable character, was on his way home from Carrick-on-Suir to his residence at Ballythomas, in company with a farmer named Cantwell and a man named Graddy, he was met by some of the party called *Cows*, and beat unmercifully by them with sticks and stones. They left him for dead on the road, and little hope is entertained of his recovery.

Private accounts from New York state the Exchange on London had advanced to 6 per cent. premium. The premium on English sovereigns was still at about 4¼ per cent. and the heavy guineas at a fraction above 5 per cent. The United States Bank shares had advanced to 109.

A PRISONER PARDONED.—The Lord Lieutenant has directed free pardon for John Mahony, a prisoner now under sentence of transportation in the jail of this county.—*Cork Constitution.*

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY, PER THE CITY OF BRISTOL, FOR BRISTOL:

Rev. Mr. Newport, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and suite, Mrs. and Miss Byrne, &c.

CURRAGH SEPTEMBER MEETING.

The royal September Curragh race meeting commenced on Monday. Colonel Westenra's Freney, and Mr. Hobson's Lady Elizabeth, started for sweepstakes of £200, and the gold cup, over a four-mile course won easily by the former, the distance traversed in 7 minutes. Colonel Westenra's grey filly by Drone, won the Anglesey stakes of £10, beating Mr. Ruthven's colt by Munster, and Mr. Watt's Colonel.

On Tuesday, Mr. Mansfield's Waitstill, walked over for the entree stakes of £15; Mr. J. Davis's Budget, won a sweepstakes of £10 and £20 added. On Wednesday, Mr. Disney's Skylark, won the King's plate of 100 guineas, over the four mile course, beating Shamrock, belonging to Lord Loughborough, 9th Lancers; Mr. Osborne's Rust, won the Wellington stakes of £30 each, and Mr. E. Kelly's Barefoot the Westenra stakes of £15. The gold whip and a sweepstakes of £3 each, for horses the property of the 9th Lancers, was carried off by Mr. W. Whalley's Emily, beating Captain Williams's Bridegroom, and Captain Weeke's Seducer, and Lord Loughborough's Linnet, won a handicap of £5 each, and £20 added.

Thursday, Colonel Westenra's Thump won the King's plate of 100 guineas for 3 years' old, and Lord Milltown's Argirio a sweepstakes of £25 each; Mr. Kelly's Barefoot won the first class Steward's stakes, Mr. Montgomery's Peacemaker the renewal Corinthian stakes of £10 each, and Captain Williams's, 9th Lancers, Fiddlestack, a sweepstakes of £5 each.

Saturday, Lord Loughborough's Shamrock won the Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each—(eleven started) for horses *bona fide* the property of officers of the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers; 12 st. each. Colonel Westenra's Freney won His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Plate of 100 gs. Lord Milltown's Argiria won the Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. Mr. Flood's Helena won the Steward's Stakes of 10 sovs. each—(five started). Mr. Hunter's Zora won a match of 25 sovs. each, beating Lord Milltown's Quatre Bras. Lord Howth's Stiff won the second class of the Corinthian Stakes of 10 sovs. each—(eight started). Mr. Mansfield's Ruby won the Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. for half-bred Hunters—Peel Course.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 3—COURT-MARTIAL.—A court-martial will assemble on Friday on board the guard-ship, *San Josef*, for the trial of Captain Lord John Hay and officers of his Majesty's ship *Castor*, for running down the *Cameleon* cutter off Dover. The *Castor* is now lying in the Sound, and will probably be brought up the harbour, to remain during the inquiry into the circumstances of this most unfortunate and unaccountable accident. It would be idle to make any comment on the various reports in circulation. The papers had put Lord John under constraint at Dover at the very moment he was walking the streets of Devonport, where his lordship has taken lodgings. It is not likely that any thing bearing upon the positive merits of the case will transpire before the detail is given in evidence at the court, which it is somewhat doubtful whether it can be formed on Friday. The witnesses from the eastward are not yet arrived. Lord John Hay is said to feel most acutely the sad event. Personally his lordship is irresponsible, the ship being at the time in the proper charge of one of the chief officers. It is stated as a fact that there were at the time of the accident about one hundred persons on the deck of the *Castor*. At that time (SIX A.M.) these would all be more or less employed in the internal affairs of the ship. It is considered that in the event of an inquest being held on the dead bodies, a particular verdict would place the watch of the frigate generally in a most awkward predicament. Mr. Whiteford (solicitor) is retained as professional adviser to Lord John Hay. The deputy-judge advocate, who manages prosecutions in such cases, is Mr. George Eastlake, a gentleman of great ability and experience. He has held the office since 1807.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Toronto (Upper Canada) papers give the particulars of a terrible accident which happened at a political meeting in the hall over the market-house on the 30th ult., by the breaking down of the gallery. Several lives were lost, and a large number of citizens severely wounded. A son of Colonel Fitzgibbons, a fine and promising young gentleman, was killed, having been caught on one of the hooks used by the butchers underneath the gallery, and Col. Fitzgibbons, of the House of Assembly, much and dangerously injured. Mr. Hutton, watchmaker, killed; Mr. Mountjoy, compound fracture of the thigh; Mr. Cochrane, clerk of the Courier-office, severely injured; Charles Daily, bookseller, thigh broken; George Gurnett, Courier-office, severely wounded; Mr. Keating, British Coffee-house, internal; Mr. Fenton, convalescent; Master Gooderham, thigh broken; Dr. Lithgow, severely bruised, still alive; Mr. Morrison, of Young-street, very much bruised, Mr. Alderman Dennison, severe cut on the head; Mr. Thornhill, thigh broken; Mr. Street, compound and severe fracture of the arm; Mr. Deese, fracture of the thigh and contusion; Mr. Sheppard, internally; Mr. Dsese (2) leg and arm; Mr. Clieve, Mr. Mingle, Mr. Preston, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Leslie, of the garrison; Master Billings, son of the treasurer, much injured; Mr Duggan, Mr Thomas Ridout, Mr. Brock, Mr. Turner, Mr. Hood (since dead.)

MORE MIRACLES—GROSS DELUSION.—We have been informed, by one of our worthy correspondents, that crowds of persons are to be seen daily proceeding to a chapel, not far from Paulstown, in the County Kilkenny, where one of the curates has attained much celebrity by the performance of sundry miracles on the blind, halt, and such persons as are afflicted with incurable diseases. The bed-ridden and palsied crowd to this holy man so that he bids fair to rival the renowned Hohenlohe. We have conversed with a person who visited him, and whose credulity was so powerful as to lead him to believe that no such missionary ever appeared on earth since the days of the apostles. The fame of this holy person will soon be established, owing to the besotted credulity of his dupes, and he must be an arrant fool if, in the bestowal of his miraculous gifts, he happen to forget his pocket. It is no wonder that the poor Irish are a century behind every nation in Europe in intelligence and civilization. —*Carlow Sentinel.*

ORDNANCE SURVEY.—This survey is by direct order of the lords of the treasury, (and not the desire of any private individual, as has been reported,) upon an application made by the merchants of Belfast and other mercantile places in the north of Ireland. And how imperatively such an undertaking is called for will appear most evident when it is known that, at the present time, the navigation of the Irish channel is quite a thing of uncertainty, and of imminent peril, there having hitherto been no soundings taken of that great and dangerous expanse of waters. The distances and observations now being obtained are preparatory to, and the foundation for, a general naval survey of the Irish channel, and of our whole west coast, intended to be commenced in about twelve months from this time. And of such vast importance is the task now in hand considered by Captain Henderson, (the officer of the detachment, and under whose superintendence the work is proceeding,) that rather than risk the possibility of his calculations being made incorrectly, he cheerfully submits to the privations of a tent pitched on the wild moor, and the daily mortifications which our ever-changing climate occasions by its momentary periods of clearness. A few hours of uninterrupted brightness would suffice to complete the observations which he must have made at his present station, (the fell-end, in Wyersdale,) but without them he may be delayed for weeks to come. The next station will be near Heysham.—*Preston Pilot.*

MORENO.—I am enabled to tell you the abode of the assassin Moreno; he is now at the Conciergerie, in "durance vile," but not vile enough for him. He came over with a passport made out in the name of Perez, and was arrested for that offence, by which he will be condemned to the *minimum* penalty of three months' imprisonment, or the *maximum* of twelve months'. Papers of considerable importance were found in his possession. I had this account from a private and authentic source.—*Paris correspondent of the True Sun.*

AGRICULTURAL BANK.

MEETING AT ENNISTIMON.

A respectable Meeting of the Traders and Inhabitants of ENNISTIMON and its vicinity, held in the Court House, on Saturday, the 6th inst.

Moved by Mr. James Flanagan; seconded by Mr. Francis Daly. Resolved—That Henry O'Brien, of Woodview Lodge, Esq., do take the Chair.

Moved by Mr. Bryan Moran; seconded by Mr. Michael Woods. Resolved—That Ennistimon, from its relative situation to Ennis and the Sea, and from its Trade, deserves the co-operation of the Agricultural Bank for the advancement of its interests.

Moved by Mr. Bryan Kean; seconded by Mr. Cornelius O'Brien. Resolved—That as Subscribers, we feel interested in the general welfare of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland, and approve highly of its objects, and that we do appoint a Committee of Subscribers, with power to add to their number, not exceeding 15, to correspond with the Ennis and Central Committee, for the purpose of furthering the Institution and to receive the preliminary deposit of 1s. per share pursuant to the Prospectus.

COMMITTEE.

Doctor Murray,	Denis Kean,
James Flanagan,	Cornelius O'Brien,
Bryan Moran,	Dr. Finucane,
Michael Woods,	Patrick Shannon.
Austin Moran,	

Dr. Murray was called to the Chair, thanks voted to Mr. O'Brien, and the Meeting adjourned—upwards of 1000 Shares were subscribed for up to the Meeting.

Amongst other respectable gentry who attended, were John M'Namara, Esq., J.P., and Francis M'Namara, of Arranmore, Esq.

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

At a highly respectable Meeting of the Gentry, Merchants, Traders, and Inhabitants of ENNIS, assembled at the Court House, on the 3d of September, pursuant to public advertisement.

Captain Bagot, J.P., was unanimously called to the Chair.

It was then moved by John Macnamara, Esq., seconded by Pierce Carrick, Esq., and

Resolved—That the Trade and Commerce of the Town of Ennis is such as to require and warrant the establishment of a Bank, or Branch of a Bank, on Joint Stock Principle.

Moved by James Blake Butler, Esq., seconded by Michael Cullinan, Esq.

Resolved—That the following Gentlemen, being Subscribers to the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland, be appointed a Committee for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements necessary for the establishment of a Branch of that Company in ENNIS, and corresponding with the Central Committee in Dublin:—

COMMITTEE.

The Chairman,	James Blake Butler,
Pierce Carrick, J.P.	Thomas Gibson, Ballyvoe,
John Macnamara, J.P.	J. Harley,
Pat. M. Cullinan, M.D.	William Lardner, and
John D'Arcy,	John B. Knox.

Moved by Mr. Cullinan, seconded by Mr. Pierce Carrick, and

Resolved—That the Chairman and Committee be requested by the meeting to receive the deposit from the Shareholders of One Shilling per Share, pursuant to the Prospectus, as also the instalment of Ten Shillings for the objects of the Company, to be lodged to the credit of three of the Committee until final arrangements are agreed upon.

C. H. BAGOT, Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Cullinan, seconded by Mr. Butler, and

Resolved—That Captain Bagot do leave the Chair, and that John Macnamara, Esq., do take the same.

It was then moved, seconded, and resolved—That the marked thanks of the Meeting are due and hereby given to Captain Bagot, for his very proper conduct in the Chair—and also, for his wish at all times to forward the interests of the town of Ennis.

JOHN MACNAMARA, Chairman.

It was also moved, seconded, and resolved—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Deputation from the Central Committee for their attendance here this day—as also for the satisfactory explanations given by them to all enquiries made from them touching the proposed establishment.

September 8, 1834.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, SEPTEMBER 10.

There has been limited supplies of grain at market from farmers this day with a good demand and inquiry for all descriptions.

Wheat, 20s to 21s; ditto red, for millers, 18s to 19s 6d; shipping, 15s to 17s 0d; oats, shipping, 10s to 10s 6d; ditto, for mealmen and horses, 10s 6d to 11s 0d per barrel; barley, 10s to —s; ditto, malting, 12s to —s; oatmeal, by wholesale and retail, 9s 0d to 12s 0d per cwt; 2d flour, 27s 0d to 29s 6d; 3ds, 20s to 25s 0d; 4ths, 13s to 16s per bag.

Butter from 70s to 72s per cwt, and some prime lots obtained 73s per ditto, inferior lots went at lower prices.

Weighed on Saturday 405, Monday 84, and yesterday 401 firkins.

Bacon pigs from 32s to 34s per cwt.; heads from 17s to 18s per ditto; offal from 20s to 24s per ditto.

WEXFORD, SEPTEMBER 5.

Butter, 65s 0d to 67s 0d; seconds, 55s 0d to 57s 0d; flour, fine 35s 0d to —s 0d; ditto, seconds 28s 0d to —s 0d per bag; oatmeal, 15s 6d to —s 0d; wheat, (new) 17s to 18s 6d; ditto, (old) 20s to 21s 3d; barley, (new) 10s 0d to 11s; ditto, (old) —s 0d to —s 0d; oats, (new) 7s 0d to 9s 6d; ditto, (old) 16s to 16 6d per barrel.

CLONMEL, SEPTEMBER 6.

Butter, 70s 0d to 71s 0d; oatmeal, 13s 0d to —s 0d; bacon pigs, 22s to 24s 0d; flour, seconds 28s to 29s; household, 26s to —s; thirds, 22s to 24s; fourths, 13s to 14s; bere, 9s to —s; barley, 11s 0d to 12s; wheat, 0d to 11d per stone; oats, 0d to 8½d.

CORK, SEPTEMBER 9.

BUTTER:—To Merchants—70s—65s—59s—51s—40s—30s. To the Country—60s—55s—49s—41s—30s—20s.

CARLOW, SEPT. 5.

Butter, 70s 0d to 75s 0d; seconds 58s 0d to 60s 0d; thirds 40s 0d to 50s 0d per cwt.; flour, seconds 30s 0d per bag; wheat, 20s 0d to 21s 0d; oats, 9s 6d to 10s 0d per barrel; barley, 12s 0d to 12s 6d; oatmeal, 11s 6d to 12s 0d per cwt.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, SEPTEMBER 5.

We continue to have a good supply of wheat which met a dull sale at about the currency of last market day. Oats were also in better supply; prime samples supported their price; inferior were 3d per barrel lower, but here was scarce, and met a ready sale at our quotations.

Wheat, (white) 21s 0d to 23s 0d; ditto, (red) 19s 0d to 21s 0d; inferior, 15s 0d to 17s 0d; new, 00s 0d to 00s 0d; new bere, 11s to 12s 0d; new oats, 9s to 10s 6d; old oats, (old) 12s 0d to 14s 0d; ditto, (feeding), 00s 0d to 00s 0d; oatmeal, 10s to 13s 0d; flour, (second) 13s 0d to 16s 0d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 3.

Wheat may be quoted nearly as at the close on Monday, with an inanimate market. In barley at present there is little doing, and the price remains unaltered. Oats are nominally at last quoted, and with very little business doing.

SEPTEMBER 5.

In wheat little variation from our former report of Wednesday has taken place, the consumers holding off from purchasing. Oats and barley may also be quoted nominally as on last market day.

CLONMEL MONTHLY FAIR.—At our last fair the show of horned cattle was rather extensive, though heavy rains continued to fall during the morning and the greater part of the day. Several buyers attended, and considerable anxiety was evinced for purchasing—but, notwithstanding, few sales were effected. Fat cows sold at from £9 to £10 milch ditto, from £10 to £11, and sheep from 32s to 40s. The horse fair was unusually crowded, and the show of cattle exceedingly large, but of a description, with but a few exceptions, exclusively adapted for agricultural purposes. From what we could learn, but few exchanged owners.—*Advertiser.*

Ballyraggett Fair was held on Thursday last. All kinds of stock experienced a reduction in price as compared with the rates of the late fairs. Prime wethers sold at from 38s to 41s each, and Lambs from 24s to 26s.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

ARRIVALS ON WEDNESDAY, BY THE NORA CREINA, FROM BRISTOL:

Messrs. Whelan (3), Powell, Fitzgerald (2), Moore, Daly (3), Messrs. Whelan, Daly, Rivers, Newton, Massy (2), Messrs. Whelan, Daly, Rivers, Newton, Massy (2) Fitzgerald, Snook, &c. &c.

ARRIVALS ON SUNDAY, BY THE CITY OF BRISTOL, FROM BRISTOL:

Lady Glengall, Mr. and Mrs. Wells and suite, Lord De Courcey, Capt. Chapman, Messrs. O'Meara, Wagstaff, Clarke, &c. &c.,

THE WATERFORD HARBOUR REGATTA,

WHICH was postponed on account of the unfavorable state of the weather, will positively take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 11th and 12th inst.

A Purse of Thirty Sovereigns will be sailed for on the latter day by all Club Yachts—three for Tonnage. 3

September 6, 1834.

TRAMORE RACES. 4

THE STEWARDS of the Tramore Races beg leave to inform the Public that a MEETING will take place early in OCTOBER. The Articles will be published in a few Days.

TIMBER, DEALS, STAVES, &c. 5

DANIEL CARIGAN is now landing on the Custom-House Quay, the cargo of the brig *Tamandra*, from St. John's, New Brunswick, consisting of

Five Thousand DEALS,
Seven Thousand Hhd. STAVES,
Fifty Tons BLACK BIRCH,

And a quantity of SPARS and POLES of various dimensions, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, by applying at his Deal Yard, entrance by Lady-lane, and by Peter-street.

Waterford, 29th August, 1834.

TO BE LET, 6

FROM THE 29TH SEPT. INST.,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

THE HOUSE next the Custom House, but one, in which Mrs. KAYS carried on the Confectionary business. The House in Lombard-street, in which Mr. BUDD carried on the Grocery business, and Four new Houses at the North side of the river.

Apply to RICHARD POPE, Sion Hill.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, 7

On MONDAY, the 15th inst.,

Part of the FURNITURE of Mr. CHARLES WATHEN, ROANMORE,

Within a few yards of Mr. SARGENT'S,

A GREAT variety of Excellent FURNITURE, nearly new, consisting of very handsome Mahogany Dining Tables, Carved and Cane-seated imitation of Rosewood Chairs, Brussels Carpet, Brass Fenders and Fire Irons, capital Four-post Bedsteads with Paillasses and Woollen Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bedding, Dressing Table, Looking Glass, Mahogany Washing Stands, a Handsome Hall Lamp, Three Mahogany Chests of Drawers, Stair-case Carpeting and Brass Rods. Also, a capital and highly-finished London-made Gun, with a Brace of Pistols, New Dog-house, Wheelbarrow, Water Tubs, &c.

Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock.

GALWEY, Auctioneer.

COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL. 8

Communication with Bristol—Reduced Fares.
Cabin, only £1 17s 6d.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that it is intended to Sail the CITY of BRISTOL, in conjunction with the NORA CREINA, for Bristol, thereby affording two departures weekly from and between each Port.

ORDER OF SAILING,
CITY OF BRISTOL.
JOHN HYDE, Commander.

From Waterford, Tuesdays.	From Bristol, Saturdays.
Sept.	Sept.
2 .. .. 12 noon	6 .. .. 7 morning
9 .. .. 7 morning	13 .. .. 2 afternoon
16 .. .. 12 noon	20 .. .. 7 morning
23 .. .. 7 morning	27 .. .. 12 noon
30 .. .. 12 noon	

NORA CREINA.
JOHN BAILEY, Commander.

From Waterford, Fridays.	From Bristol, Tuesdays.
Sept.	Sept.
5 .. .. 7 morning	2 .. .. 5 afternoon
12 .. .. 12 noon	9 .. .. 9 morning
19 .. .. 7 morning	16 .. .. 5 afternoon
26 .. .. 9 morning	23 .. .. 8 morning
	30 .. .. 3 afternoon

Females attend the Ladies' Cabins. Refreshments may be had on board at moderate rates. Carriages and Horses carefully shipped. Berths secured, and every information given by

JOHN BOGAN,
Steam Packet Office, Adelphi, Waterford, or, at the General Steam Packet Office, 1, Quay, Bristol.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

6th—Thomas, Holly, Dungarvan, butter.

7th—City of Bristol, steamer, Hyde, Bristol—Peter and Mary, Gibbons, Liverpool, salt, for Cork.

8th—William Penn, Keay, Liverpool, m. goods.

9th—Sir Alexander M'Kenzie, Williams, Cardiff, coals—Alert, Evans, ditto, ditto, for Dunmore—Princess Victoria, pleasure yacht.

SAILED,

6th—Royal Eagle, Allen, London, provisions—Pacific, Evans, Liverpool, wheat—Ædesia, Evans, Falmouth, wheat and flour—Mary, Devereux, Newport, ballast—George IV., Gates, Shoreham, grain and butter—Cordelia, Pascoe, Falmouth, flour—Fortitude, from Ross, Nicholas, New Passage, cattle—La Hogue, from Ross, Hill, Newport, cattle.

7th—None.

8th—Timandra, Dickson, St. John's, ballast—Jane Gordon, Allison, Ayr, ditto—Peter and Mary, Gibbons, Cork, salt, from Liverpool—County Cork, Nathan, ditto, coals, from Neath.

9th—Henry, Bishop, Cork, m. goods, from Liverpool—Maurolico, Coutello, Genoa, do., from ditto—Sarah Maria, Booth, London, provisions—Sarah, Unsworth, Gloucester, grain—Frances and Mary, Gray, Portsmouth, ditto—St. John, Curran, Cardiff, flour—St. Day, Lancaster, Falmouth, ditto—City of Bristol, Hyde, Bristol, gen. cargo.—Wind, W.S.W. to N.N.W.

SHIP NEWS.

DUNMORE EAST, SEPT. 6.—Sailed, for Cork, *Druid*, yacht, of Waterford, William Perry, Esq.

Arrived from Waterford—At Quebec, Aug. 9, *Ann*, Hunter.

STATE OF THE WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL FOR AUGUST.

In Hospital 1st August, 17; admitted in August, 21—Total, 38.

Dismissed (cured), 31; died, 1; remaining in hospital, 31st August, 6—Total, 38.

The above report presents a great falling off in the number of admissions, as compared with the previous month. I am happy to add, that the disease has also lost much of its malignity, the majority of the cases being but mildly affected. The fatal case was that of a poor man, who had been harassed with asthma all his life time, and fell an easy victim to bad typhus.

P. SHERIDAN, M.D.

Signed on behalf of the Regulating Committee,
JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, Chairman.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Sarah Maria, London, 1211 fls bacon, 2436 frks butter, 55 cwt lard, 400 brls oats, 695 cwt flour. Gipsy, steamer, Liverpool, 233 brls wheat, 226 frks butter, 298 fls bacon, 8 bales calico, 4 boxes salmon, 20 head of cattle, 50 sheep. Nora Creina, steamer, Bristol, 347 cwt flour, 135 brls wheat, 21 brls oats, 14 kegs honey, 20 half brls porter, 8 fls bacon, 401 pigs, 27 head of cattle. George the Fourth, Shoreham, 650 brls oats, 150 brls barley, 100 frks butter. St. John, Cardiff, 500 cwt flour. Eliza Williams, Newport, 150 cwt flour. Speculator, Milford, 125 cwt flour. St. Day, Falmouth, 1000 cwt flour, 160 brls oats.

MARRIED,

On Friday, Thomas Francis Carroll, of this City, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Letitia, only daughter of Pierce Edmund Forstal, of Rochestown, in the County Kilkenny, Esq.

DIED,

At Tramore, on the 3d inst., at the age of 24 years, Mr. John Fogarty, second son of Richard Fogarty, Esq., of this City.

In Dublin, after a short illness, Miss Sarah Chaytor.

In Dublin, at the advanced age of 83 years, Jonathan Hill, a member of the Society of Friends.

In London, Thomas Telford, Esq., the celebrated Engineer.

On passage from St. Lucia to Barbadoes, 15th July last, Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, 76th Regiment.

IRISH STOCKS—SEPTEMBER 6.

3 per Cent. Consols..... 89½
3 per Cent. Stock..... 97½
3½ per Cent. Stock.....

TO LORD DUNCANNON.

(Concluded from our Last.)

Lord Grey's folly was the greater because of his connection with you. He should have consulted you—there was no excuse for his not consulting you. He ought not to have made arrangements for Ireland without having the benefit of your knowledge of this country, and of your sound advice. He might—to descend to smaller faults—have condescended to consult me—but I had earned his personal hostility—"*miserabile dictu*"—became a directing principle of his misrule of Ireland,—but there is no excuse for his not consulting you. How many of the subsequent faults and follies might he not have avoided had he consulted you and attended to your advice.

SECOND—The second fault and folly followed rapidly the first. The office of chief baron was vacant by the retirement of Chief Baron O'Grady, whose declining age required repose. Here was a glorious opportunity to appoint to an office of great dignity and great emolument a barrister of eminent talents and liberal opinions. There were to be found at the head of the Irish bar some such men—men who had endured many years of persecution and professional slight by reason of the avowal of their principles. Was any one of these chosen? Was even a neutral sought out and selected for that high office? No, no—one hundred times no. Lord Anglesey took a different course. He went at once to the head of the orange bar, he took Mr. Joy—the man in profession best known for hostility to the civil rights of the Catholics—a man who owed his elevation to the office of Attorney-General by the former administration, not to his talents, which were considerable, or to his legal knowledge, which was extensive, but exclusively to the superior tone and vigor of his orange Toryism.

Such was the man whom Lord Anglesey selected as chief baron. There was also one individual objection to him. He was almost as old as his predecessor, who had just resigned from old age. But he was true to his principles, because upon the ensuing election of representatives for the city of Dublin, he descended one hour from the bench, went to the hustings, and voted against the candidates who were supported by Lord Anglesey, and in favour of the orange candidates.

Put your hand to your heart, my lord, and answer me—I ask it in the name of common sense, to which I all along appeal—was there ever any thing more foolish than this appointment? Here was one of the great prizes in the law bestowed upon an open, avowed, undisguised, and violent enemy. Here was one of the great prizes of the law taken away from some long-suffering friend who ought to have got it. Was there ever such folly?

"You spat in my face—shall I, therefore, give you my monies?" is the question of the Jew; who, however, had too much of the man in him not to answer the question in the negative. Not so Lord Anglesey. But you, my lord, who know the generous but impetuous people of Ireland well, will readily believe that there were thousands of the friends of freedom amongst us who would have spat in the face of Lord Anglesey for making so preposterous a choice. I am sure you will admit that he richly deserved to be so defiled.

THIRD—The third folly treads close on the heels of the second, and is of the same class, but of a deeper colour. The nomination of Plunkett to be Chancellor left vacant the chief justiceship of the common pleas. Here was another great legal prize in the gift of the new ministry—here was another glorious opportunity to recompense the unconquerable fidelity of some of the friends of civil and religious liberty at the bar. One would think that the slightest glimmer of common sense would have dictated a choice from some such men. But common sense was not an article in which Lord Anglesey dealt—he accordingly selected Mr. Doherty for the office!

I need not tell you, my lord, the thrill of surprise and incredulity with which the intelligence of Mr. Doherty's appointment was received. It was said that there was but one cause for his promotion—namely, that every possible reason existed why the Whigs should not promote him. The rule of contraries which has distinguished so many appointments of the Whigs could alone account for his exaltation to so important and emolumentary a station. His own most sanguine dreams could never have reached so high. I have no doubt he would readily have accepted the office of Assistant Barrister, and thought himself happy in getting it, when he found himself, as if by a miracle, made Chief Justice.

There was, indeed, nothing to recommend him to the Whigs. He was their political enemy, but without party or other influence. His talents were very moderate—his reputation for legal knowledge by no means great—his success at the bar exceedingly trivial. He would have probably felt flattered at being called a sixth or seventh rate barrister. I again ask, was there ever any thing so foolish as his appointment? But poor Lord Anglesey himself deplored it bitterly. I know those with whom he has all but wept at his own weakness in making this appointment, and at what he has called Mr. Doherty's ingratitude!! Poor man!!

You, my lord, know what was the effect on Ireland of this folly. You know how justly indignant the popular party were at so preposterous a promotion. Oh, it was exclaimed, how wise to be the enemy of the Whigs—how foolish to be their friend. Neglect is the consequence of the latter: promotion attends the former!

The manner in which both these offices were bestowed filled the popular party with indignation; and never was their indignation more just and reasonable. If the ministry in England had laid hold of Scarlett and Sugden, after some of their bitter and sarcastic harangues against the Whigs, and converted them both into chief judges. If they had made Sugden chief baron, and Scarlett chief justice, without getting any concession or recantation of hostility from them, would not all England have risen to a man and hooted the Whigs out of office? At least they ought to do so. Yet Scarlett and Sugden, in point of talent, legal knowledge and success, would have justified any promotion.

But if, in addition to this, the Whigs had looked out amongst their violent political enemies and found a seventh rate barrister, making, perhaps, about £500 a year at the bar, and had converted him at once to a chief justice of the common pleas; if the Whigs had so acted in England, would they not have been the laughing-stock of the merry, and the contempt of the wise?

Thus, even thus, have they behaved in Ireland. The change of administration was first ascertained in Ireland by these appointments. Did you, my lord, ever hear of the Tories selecting decided unequivocal Whigs for their judicial officers? They have too much common sense to do so. Nay, Lord Brougham complains bitterly that because he was a Whig he was deprived for many years of the advantages of a silk gown; and yet he belongs to a ministry who have distinguished themselves in Ireland by leaving political friends in obscurity and promoting political enemies.

There is no disguising the fact, my lord, that these two selections to such important offices destroyed all the moral strength of the Whigs in Ireland, and rendered them ridiculous and contemptible. I proceed now to the next number in my catalogue.

THIRD—The third fault was not merely a folly—it was a crime. The office of attorney-general became vacant; an office of enormous emolument in the hands of a prosecuting attorney-general, and of the very first political influence. It is, you well know, the most important office all to nothing in the administration of the government of Ireland. Consulted upon every thing; advising, guiding, and directing every thing. The Irish government is identified with the attorney-general. It is not of so much importance how the other offices are filled, if the attorney-general be a man of sound principles.

This was the prime, the lasting, the continued blunder of the Whigs. They selected for their attorney-general Francis Blackburne! You know him well. I appeal with confidence to the opinion which you *must* give your colleagues in the confidence of official intercourse. I appeal to your opinion as I would to your oath in a court of justice, for the truth of this assertion, THAT SO UNHAPPY AND FATAL A SELECTION WAS NEVER YET MADE.

Of all the members of the Irish bar, the very worst choice that could have been made *by the Whigs* was that of Blackburne—I care not what other barrister you name. I defy you to name one whose appointment *could* be more unfortunate for the Whigs, that is, if their object was to conciliate the people of Ireland. If, indeed, their object was to provoke and exasperate the people—then, indeed, they did right to select Mr. Blackburne. They could not possibly have devised any measure more calculated to excite popular resentment and indignation against them. They could not, in short, have better proclaimed hostility to the people of Ireland.

Why was Mr. Blackburne chosen to be the principal instrument of the whig government? The history of his life seemed to forbid such a choice. It is quite true, that he had been successful in his profession; his reputation as a lawyer considerable; an overrated man certainly, but a man of high standing in profession; but then he was the most constant and decided enemy of both the whigs and the people.

By a singular fatality the first act of his political life was one of violent hostility to the Whigs. When that party were in power, in the year 1806, the Irish bar had a meeting to address your relative, Chancellor Ponsonby, and Mr. Curran, on their promotion. Blackburne, then a young man at the bar, made a virulent harangue against the Whigs, and actually divided the meeting against the address. His political career since was perfectly consistent with such a beginning. He enrolled himself as a leader amongst the virulent and vexatious saints of Kildare-place. He was also a constant attendant at those bible meetings and tract societies at which the religion of the people of Ireland and the people themselves were the subject of every species of vulgar ribaldry and abuse. He was, besides, the chosen and the standing orator at those scenes of good feeding and bad politics, the corporation dinners. You know that these dinners were, and are, the rallying points of all that was and is violent and bigoted in the Irish metropolis. At these dinners Blackburne for years filled the station which Shaw now occupies, and his tirade against "Pope and popery" formed a regular part of each entertainment.

Yet it was this man—fresh from the oratory of bigotry, and from signing the last and worst petition against emancipation—that Lord Anglesey appointed Attorney General!!!

Yes, my lord, it is this very man—the anti-whig—the no-popery orator—the bible and tract calumniator—the decided enemy of emancipation—that you, Lord Duncannon, you yourself—secretary as you are for the home department—this is the man you and your present colleagues continue in the office of attorney general!!! Oh! shame upon you, if, in this particular, at least, you do not give the people of Ireland a proof that you are sincere.

I do ask you, my lord, have you the least doubt of this, that if Mr. Blackburne had not been in office he would have figured as a leading speaker at the conservative meeting? Do you know that his heart and soul were in that meeting; and that not one man attended the meeting who more sincerely, more conscientiously desired the success of the objects of that assembly than *your* attorney general?

I do assert that you agree with me in this opinion—that there is not one man in the British dominions who would more heartily rejoice if the whigs were turned out of office to-morrow, and the tories replaced therein, than *your* attorney general.

I need not remind you of the active patronage which your attorney general has afforded to the most orange part of the Irish bar. But you, my lord, know him—you know him well; and you must feel that you cannot preserve any species of character for consistency or political integrity unless you, without any delay, either change your attorney general or resign.

As I proceed in this chapter, I will notice his prosecutions—prosecutions contrived to raise a wall of eternal separation between the popular party in Ireland and the ministry. It is true that these prosecutions had the sanction of Mr. Stanley and of Earl Grey; but recollect it is the faults and crimes of the whigs I am commenting upon, not those of their attorney general. I blame them for selecting a political enemy both of the whigs and of the Catholic people of Ireland—I blame them for placing in this important office one of the most virulent of the orange tories of Ireland. I blame not him for labouring in his vocation, and serving his friends openly, as he has done, under the banners of his political enemies, and with their authority.

Have you, my lord, inquired into the prosecution for murder in the county of Kildare, in which the accessary was executed and the alleged principal not brought to trial? For heaven's sake inquire into that case. I dare not commit the publisher of this letter, by stating all that is believed on that subject.

Have you, my lord, inquired into the case of the murder of a catholic, perpetrated by some orangemen, and tried at the last assizes for Carrickfergus? The principal in that horrid outrage was arrested before the spring assizes, and indicted then for murder, under the directions of Mr. Sergeant Perrin, who conducted the prosecutions on that circuit for the attorney general. Well, that indictment was quashed in the necessary absence at the last assizes of Sergeant Perrin, and an indictment for manslaughter substituted! The prisoner was convicted, and the chief justice, in passing sentence, expressed his surprise, at the trial being for manslaughter, declaring that the case was murder. This was the more inexcusable and indefensible, because on the indictment for murder the verdict may be, and in practice most frequently is, of manslaughter only. But the reverse cannot take place—there cannot be a conviction for murder on an indictment for manslaughter. Have you inquired how this prosecution was mismanaged under the control of the attorney general's officer, that is, by himself, or by the counsel or agent who represented him at the trial?

This inquiry is the more necessary, as the truculent orange leaders, at the late meeting in Dublin, have proclaimed the extermination of the labouring classes of the catholics. Shall the hope be held out to the orangemen of Ulster that the only penalty which awaits the murderer of a catholic is the mitigated punishment for manslaughter? Think you that public confidence can be obtained by your ministry, if you continue the present attorney general?

Have you inquired into the insults offered to catholic jurors in the prosecutions carried on through your attorney general, as reported to the house of commons by Sergeant Perrin and Mr. More O'Ferrall? But why should I weary you with these questions? I appeal to your common sense whether there be any possibility of reconciling the popular party in Ireland with the ministry so long as you continue in office so decided a political enemy upon principle of both as *your* attorney general.

If, for example, the whigs had in England appointed Sir Charles Wetherell attorney general—even had he in their company condescended to deny his own political opinions (which he certainly would disdain to do); yet even on that supposition, what would be the disgust and indignation of the English people at his being selected for such an office by the whigs; and yet the people of Ireland suffer infinitely more from an adverse attorney general than the English could in the present times possibly do.

I must conclude for the present. I have noted down no less than twenty-one separate charges against the Whigs which fall within the categories included in the chapter of Irish history, which I am writing. I must defer the remaining eighteen to another letter.

These letters are tedious; but I implore of you, my Lord, to read them with attention. You must have long and deeply deplored the infatuation of Earl Grey's government of Ireland; you must have long and bitterly regretted that all the influential offices in the management of Irish affairs were committed to the decided enemies of civil and religious liberty, to men equally hostile to the government which employed and paid them, and to the people over whom they were placed.

Your nomination to be a cabinet minister was hailed as the commencement of a better era. It was a pledge that the vile and silly system of promoting enemies and excluding friends should be terminated, and the rational plan of at length making a government party in Ireland by conciliating the people substituted. I myself saw your appointment in this light, and proclaimed it as such. I took your good sense and knowledge of Ireland as a pledge of the approach of better times. But, alas, how vain are all hopes arising from the past character of statesmen!

You, my lord, are two months—two long months—in office, and you have not taken one step to redeem all or any of your pledges—for pledges I justly call them. It is indeed given out that you have yourself chosen for your private secretary a rank and inveterate Tory. Alas, alas, for poor Ireland!

But, if you continue honest towards Ireland, why do you not begin to show it? Why is not some movement made to prove that our confidence is well placed? You cannot afford to wait—you must act. We are under the constant pressure of the dominion of the friends, relatives, and brothers, in blood and sentiment, of those who met in the Winchilsea conclave. You may as well preach patience to a man whose knee-bone you were deliberately sawing off, as preach that virtue to a nation suffering the agony of the insulting rule of a ministry professing liberality and friendship, and acting by the instrumentality of the most bigotted and hostile principles and dispositions.

I am ready to aid in the perfect reconciliation of the people with the ministry; but I have neither the power nor the inclination to do so, unless you will confer on that people, not sweet and soft words, but substantial and distinct acts of friendship and protection.

Until parliament meets we require that you will dismiss your and our enemies—that you will govern by and through our and your friends.

Sacred Heaven!—that it should be necessary to make such a request of any man not confined within the walls of Bedlam?

For the present—and waiting the exposition of eighteen more "follies, faults, and crimes," of the Whigs—

I have the honor to be, your faithful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING MAIL.

SIR—In reference to a letter from your correspondent, a *beneficed* Clergyman, of the Diocese of Dromore, as published in your paper, of the 27th instant, I have to observe, that the meeting of the Clergy of this diocese, held at the Inn of Banbridge, on Monday the 30th of June (the market day), was a public meeting convened by requisition; the object publicly announced in the newspaper; the result equally well known, and I do not yet understand why there should have been any mystification or concealment of our opinion on a question of such public interest to both clergy and people as, whether we would in future prefer being paid by a land-tax, or vote for the continuance of a baneful contest with our individual parishioners, equally destructive to the spiritual and temporal interests of our church? On this occasion there was but one dissentient voice against the land-tax, and I have good reason to believe, that on this principle there would not be found a greater proportion of dissents in any other diocese in Ireland, unless where the clergy enjoy large endowments of glebe, and such, I presume, your correspondent must have, when he describes himself in the present times, as a *beneficed* clergyman.

Our declaration then made "merely advocated," as your correspondent states, "in a general manner the adoption of a land-tax, in preference to the confusion and hardship which, under the circumstances of the country, were likely to ensue upon a recurrence to the composition." And in corresponding with some private friends, I gave them the substance of our proceedings, which, being of a general nature, were given without the least restriction. I understand that several of my brethren did the same thing, and whether it was their correspondence or mine that was used in the tithe debate is of little consequence; it does not appear there was any misstatement in the communication, which merely expressed our "despair of the availableness of tithe composition," as our beneficed brothers have done, and, except in the general principle, had no more reference to the altered tithe bill than it can have to any measure on the same subject that may be proposed in the next session of parliament. As to the use made of it, for that we are not answerable. But if our declaration had been of an opposite tendency, and suitable to the purpose for which the proposition was made, we should have had no complaint of its notoriety—no attempt would then be made to cushion it from the eyes of his Majesty's Ministers. And I conceive that every individual who signed that declaration had a right to use it according to his discretion, in any way he chose, unless there was a positive resolution to the contrary, requiring secrecy on this subject. I entirely agree with you, Mr. Editor, that the principles of Clongowes and Loyola are strongly infused in the letter of your correspondent, and if I mistake him not he was among those persons, and they were not few, who expressed themselves strongly in denouncing the proposition made to the clergy as a weak and mischievous attempt to involve us with the Government—to embroil us with the people, and to obtain our sanction to the rejection of what is now acknowledged to have been a favourable measure, and which was then determined on being thrown out. And here, in justice to our amiable bishop, I feel it necessary to observe, that there is not the slightest intention of involving his name in the remarks occasioned by this diplomatic transaction, as his state of health, which called forth the lively solicitude of all his clergy, entirely precluded the possibility of his Lordship's interference.

For my own part, when I look at our tithe prospects for the ensuing winter, being one of those who received my portion of the million fund, I cannot imagine any thing more dismal. I am informed that it is the intention of Government to enforce the repayment of the advances, otherwise, by granting a premium to fraud and violence, they might be considered as the abettors of further invasion of property; therefore, with this increase of difficulty to the collection of tithe income for the present year, to be levied from individuals, and by the clergy, the "despair of the availableness of tithe composition" stares me strongly in the face. For as to the subscription of a few hundred pounds effecting what the law officers of the Crown, at an expense of many thousands, and with all the aid of Government, failed to accomplish, it is a delusion which no one who has had any practical knowledge of the policy of the country on the subject of tithes, can entertain for one moment. On the contrary I fear it will make matters worse, awoke a more obstinate reaction, and that nothing short of the interposition of the Government can relieve us from our difficult and almost hopeless situation, unless, indeed, the bishops and the *beneficed* Clergy shall come forward, and voluntarily, in a christian spirit, offer to share their land-rents and well paid income with their titheless brethren. Of this number I fear I shall be, and, therefore, must subscribe myself

AN UNBENEFICED CLERGYMAN,
of the Diocese of Dromore.

August 30, 1834.

An enterprising mercantile house of Hobart Town, Australia, are about to send out a vessel to circumnavigate the circle in the centre of which is supposed to be the South Pole. The expedition will be under the command of Capt. Stein.—*New York Paper.*

Lord Duncannon, who is now in Ireland, at Besborough, is expected in town in the course of a fortnight. Mr. E. J. Stanley, the Under Secretary of the Home Department, conducts the chief business at the office.—*Globe of Friday.*

The Commissioners of compensation for Barbadoes, have declared £40 currency, to be the average value of slaves in that island, during the eight years prescribed by the Act of Parliament. In Demarara the compensation is £121 each slave.

EDITORIAL AMUSEMENTS EXTRAORDINARY.

The editor of the *Liverpool Mercury*, who is allowed to be the highest authority in the realm touching the laws and usages of swimming, has this week been descanting most learnedly on the subject of floating. He gives the result from personal experiments in the following words, heading the article with the appropriate title, "Floating Paradoxes:—We have lately made some experiments in the water, the result of which, although it was precisely such as we had confidently predicted, is so novel and apparently singular, that it will amuse and perhaps puzzle some of our readers. We encounter great risk of being laughed at when we assert that a person can float better on the back when bearing a weight, than he can without it; but, strange as the circumstance may appear, it is nevertheless true, as was fully confirmed on trial at the Floating Bath, on Monday evening, in presence of a few friends. Having procured a canvass bag or satchel, we passed the string over our forehead, having previously put several stones into the bag as ballast, then lying horizontally on the water, a person who held the bag until we were in this position quitted his hold, and left the bag and weights hanging perpendicularly down into the water, suspended from the cord passed over our forehead. With a weight of 6 pounds, we found it actually easier to lie horizontally with the toes out of the water, than when we had not the weight to bear; and by adding gradually to the ballast in the bag, we ascertained that when lying horizontally and motionless on the water we could sustain a weight of thirteen pounds. We should not omit to state, that the weight sustained in these experiments was not actually thirteen pounds; for although that is the weight of the ballast when weighed in the air, it was less when immersed in the water." The learned and ingenious editor appends a satisfactory explanation of this apparent paradox, and illustrates his theory by the case of the milk-maid, who can carry two full pails easier than one full and one empty, as the weight is in the former case more equally distributed.

CUSTOM-HOUSE FIRE, DUBLIN.

Within these few days active measures have been taken to bring the question of the merchants' right of remuneration to an issue. Repeated memorials have been sent to the treasury, backed by the favourable opinions of the Solicitor General, Sergeant Pennefather, Sergeant Perrin, and though last, not least, Mr. O'Connell. Government has at length consented to appoint a *nisi prius* trial for the settlement of the question, and, as a matter of form, to place two officers of the customs (who were then in charge of the stores) on their trial; and if Mr. O'Connell can prove wilful misconduct against them, it is generally understood that the merchants whose bonded goods were burnt will be remunerated. The Government have (at Mr. O'Connell's suggestion) generally abstained from pressing the right on the expiration of the treasury minute, which the lessees held, and consent to stand before the public as if there were no lessees in the case.—*Atlas.*

BLOWING HOT AND COLD.

CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE OF LORD DUNCANNON.—Lord Duncannon is amusing himself in Ireland before he has grown warm in his office—so that the King has no Home Secretary in England at this moment for the public to communicate with on the most important matters connected with the extensive jurisdiction of his office.—*Morning Herald of Friday*

["Look on this picture,"]

PRAISEWORTHY DILIGENCE OF LORD DUNCANNON.—The visit of the New Home Secretary to Ireland may be of considerable use, if he keeps his eyes open while there, and looks straight forward. It is the obliquity of official vision which has prevented so much from being rightly seen and known. Statesmen should remember that to one person who will tell them the truth, there are always a dozen interested in deceiving them.—*Morning Herald of Saturday.*

["And on this."]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN EDINBURGH.—On Saturday afternoon an alarming fire broke out in the extensive premises of Lochrin Distillery, the property of Mr. Haig. The fire first appeared in the mill, having originated, it is supposed from the friction of the machinery. The damage done has not yet been ascertained; though it is calculated that £10,000 will scarcely replace the works in their former state of efficiency; but we are happy to understand that the whole premises are insured.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant.*

BALLYSHANNON HARBOUR.—Mr. Stevenson, the engineer, is expected at Ballyshannon this month, to direct the further improvements of the harbour. On Sunday, Mr. Brebner, who is executing the works, announced that the Patch had been lowered four feet, and would be improved daily. This change in the access to Ballyshannon is announced with the expectation that both freight and insurance will be diminished as soon as it is quite understood that the principal obstacles to the safe admission of vessels have been removed, and will be converted into a breakwater for the complete protection of the trade. The landed proprietors and merchants are to meet at Ballyshannon on Saturday, 13th September, to make arrangements for the establishment of a Branch Bank in the town.

RAIL-ROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—A decree of the New Granadian Congress, approved 25th May, authorises the President to receive the propositions from any individual or company which may offer them, for the construction of a rail road, or only a carriage road, across the Isthmus of Panama, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to be commenced within two years at the farthest from the date of the contract. As a remuneration to the contractors for the construction of the road, it is proposed to grant them the proceeds of the same for 10 to 50 years, according to the description of road which may be stipulated for in the contract. The maximum rates of toll are specified in an appendix to the decree. There shall be granted to the contractors, by way of further compensation, 20,000 acres of new land in the Isthmus, which shall be free from taxes (except local) for 20 years, and the occupants of which shall not be called into military service except in case of foreign invasion. The cultivation of these lands must be commenced within one year from the date of the grant. In accordance with this decree, President Santander, under date of the 27th May, invites proposals for the said undertaking, either from Colombians or foreigners, to be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior and Foreign Relations, before the 15th of January next.—*American Paper.*

SEPTEMBER FISHING.—As September approaches the rod and the line have nearly done their work. In Wales, one spot, and nearly only one spot, retains its attractions—it is the valley of the Clwyd, and the little village of Overton becomes the head-quarters of many a disciple of old Izaak. A September trout from the river here leaves nothing to the desire of the epicurean; the silvery whiteness and deep auburn of its belly and sides show that it has attained the utmost point of perfection; and by the aid of *la belle cuisinière* and the pale sherry of mine host, fully satisfies the most fastidious of the brothers of the angle.—*Sporting Magazine.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—By an act of Parliament passed last Session, the use of heaped measures is abolished from the 1st of January next; and all bargains, sales, and contracts made by the heaped measure after that time are to be null and void. After that time also no weight made of lead or of pewter is to be used. In the same act there is a clause enacting that from the 1st of January the weight denominated a stone shall in all cases consist of fourteen pounds avoirdupoise, and that the weight denominated a hundred weight shall consist of eight of such stones, and a ton of twenty such hundred weights; and all contracts made by any other stone, hundred weight, or ton, shall, from the 1st of January, be null and void. This is important to most people in trade, as it prevents them from making contracts by customary weights, declaring them void altogether. The magistrates in Quarter Sessions are to provide imperial standards, and to appoint inspectors. All articles except gold, silver, platina, diamonds, and drugs, by retail, are to be sold by avoirdupoise weight.

The increase of the Galway harbour Commissioners last year was £4,121, of which sum £1800 was paid to Mr. D. Clarke, Contractor for the new docks.

QUEEN'S COUNTY (IRELAND.)

Tuesday.

This day the Rev. Mr. Moore, late curate of Ballinakill, is to be entertained at dinner by his parishioners, of all religious persuasions, on the occasion of his taking leave of them to enter upon the duties of the rectory of Bannow, (in the county of Wexford) to which he has been promoted by the Bishop of Ferns. It is a circumstance which reflects equal honour on all parties, that Mr. Moore, during the series of years—comprising a period of unexampled excitement—that he has held the curacy of Ballinakill, has always retained the affections and respect of his own flock, without forfeiting the friendship of those who differ, "wide as the Poles asunder," from his opinions on almost every subject, theological and political, save and except that of Christian kindness and charity. Such an instance of perfect conciliation, without the slightest compromise, is rare to meet with any where, but almost unique in this troubled community of ours. The principal members of the committee appointed to provide the entertainment for him are Roman Catholic gentlemen, who have obtained, not without deserving, the name of *agitators*; while the most zealous and hearty friends he has among the Protestants—if indeed one of them loves him better than another—belong to the *extreme right* of Irish Conservatism. It is needless to say that, as a prime favourite of the Bishop of Ferns, his own opinions are of the most decided cast.—*Morning Herald.*

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

The Editor of the *Pawtucket Chronicle* issues ten commandments, calculated for the meridian of Yankee land. He has our thanks for the hint; a strict observance of them would most surely add to the happiness of editors and subscribers in a southern latitude. We profess to have faith in the creed, and hope the time is not far distant when the commandments will not only be professed, but be practised by every newspaper *patron* in the United States.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

1—Thou shalt subscribe for the paper printed in thine own county.

2—Thou shalt not take the newspaper without paying the subscription money punctually; for printers are a race of men deserving to be fed of the fat of the land, and to have their purses filled with the riches of the earth, though they seldom get either.

3—Thou shalt not steal another's articles, and publish them as thine own.

4—Thou shalt not write prose, or insane rhyme; and expect thy vile effusions to be published as the outpourings of youthful genius.

5—Remember the advertisements and keep the printer blessed with the fulness thereof.

6—Thou shalt not borrow thy neighbour's newspaper nor any thing else that is his, but go to him that hath to sell and buy for thyself.

7—Thou shalt not fly into a passion when thy milk and water communications, and thy stolen thoughts, are rejected by the editor.

8—Honor the contemporaries of the type and quill, and set always a good example before thy brother's eyes.

9—Remember the ladies—and beware. For if thou presumptuously prevail on them to marry, the clerk of the court shall issue his license, and thou shalt be brought unto the altar, and there be made to exchange thy state of single blessedness for one of double dolefulness; and thenceforth have no more peace.

10—Beware of meddlers and double faced politicians, of sea serpents and common scolds. "Evil communications corrupt good manners."

LAWS OF SALES BY AUCTION.

It may be perhaps of importance to many of our readers to know, particularly in these economical and retrenching times, that if a sale be publicly advertised, and any article in the catalogue not brought to the hammer, it is in the power of any person who may have come to that sale for the purpose of purchasing such article, to claim any and all expenses he may have incurred to enable him to attend the said sale. The claim is rarely urged—but an instance occurred very lately. Sir William Scott, of Ancrum, presented a claim for the whole amount of expenses in travelling from Ancrum to Westraw House, Lanarkshire, where the sale of Sir Wyndham Anstruther's effects lately took place, and where a racing colt was withdrawn by Sir Windham's trustees in consequence of the animal being seriously unwell. The men of the law are doubtful whether Sir William's rank and station entitle him to charge post horses at 1s 6d per mile, or merely an outside place in a stage coach.—*Scots Times.*

IMPORTANT TO FLAX SPINNERS.—EVANS'S PATENT HACKLING MACHINE.—One of these new machines, for preparing and hackling flax, has been set up, and is at work, by steam power, in the manufactory of Mr. Sugden, Dewsbury Road, in this town, for the purpose of exhibiting its merits to our flax spinners. We have been assured, by gentlemen well acquainted with flax spinning, that by means of these machines, the hitherto tedious and expensive process of hackling flax is greatly reduced, and the simplicity, despatch, and effectiveness of the hackling machine, will prove a great desideratum in the flax trade. The machine, by a very simple and quick change, is capable of dressing every description of flax, from the coarsest, to the very finest degree of dressing. Mr. Evans intends making arrangements, immediately, with some of our eminent flax machine makers to make his machine, and which will be made publicly known in our next number; in the interim, Mr. Evans invites inspection of the machines by those persons interested in the flax trade, during his stay in Leeds.—*Leeds Mercury.*

AUDACIOUS IMPOSITION.—Mr. James Kennedy, late a clerk in the branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland in this city, who eloped from that establishment in the spring of this year with a considerable sum of money, and has been since, it is understood, residing in France, practised a most impudent *ruse* in Paris last month, where he contrived to introduce himself to Mr. Mansel, an officer of the royal navy, pretending that he had the pleasure of being acquainted with that gentleman's brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Mansel, Brigade-Major in this district, and professing the most warm attachment to both. Having mentioned the name of this gallant officer, and others in Limerick, the generous son of Neptune thought all was right, and with very little difficulty his new acquaintance, on the plea of being just then short of a remittance from his agent, induced Mr. Mansel to advance him £10, for which Mr. Kennedy promptly and with gratitude for the accommodation, presented his friend a cheque on the Provincial Bank at Limerick for the amount, where he alleged a large sum lay to his credit. The order was yesterday received, in this city, and presented at the bank, to the utter surprise of the cashier. The return of course was "Nulla bona."—*Limerick Chronicle.*

There was a highly respectable and numerous meeting at the Court-house of Ennis on Wednesday, in favour of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Ireland, Capt. Bagot, in the chair. James Dwyer, Esq., Barrister, one of the deputation, addressed an eloquent and forcible speech to the meeting, also, Capt. Childers, when resolutions were unanimously passed in support of the concern. In Ennis 2,200 shares are taken.

LIGHT AND AIRY.—Air-tight bustles, filled with wind, have recently been introduced as substitutes for the heavy pads formerly worn by the fair sex; they have the double advantage of being used as air cushions, where hard seats are inconvenient.

A branch of the Provincial Bank is to be established at Cavan.

Whiskey has fallen 1s the gallon in Cork. Best whiskey is reduced 1s 3d a gallon in Dublin.

WATERFORD:—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Subscription, payable half-yearly—Country, £1 4 0 d; Town, £1 8s 6d. Agents, Johnston and Co., Eden-quay, Dub[illegible]; Barker, Fleet-street, London.